

# Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

ON SALE  
THE  
DIRECTORY & CHRONICLE  
FOR 1911.  
Complete Edition ... \$10.00  
Small ... \$5.00  
Agents in all the Foreign Settlements throughout the Far East.

No. 16,575. 第五十七五百六萬臺第 日六月五年三號宣 HONGKONG, MONDAY, JUNE 12TH, 1911. 一拜禮 號二十一月六年一一百九十一英港香 PRICE \$3 PER MONTH.

## INTIMATIONS

### NEW VICTOR RECORDS.

83308—(Martha) The Last Rose of Summer... Louis Taffraine.  
83390—There is a Green Hill (Gounod)... Louis Horace.  
64180—Believe me if all those endearing young charms (Moore)... John McCormack.  
64181—Mother Macree (Young-O'cot)... John McCormack.  
64183—My Laddie (W. A. Thayer)... Alman Gluck.  
70036—Lucre-Sextette (Donizetti)... Victor Opera Sættete.  
60038—Serenade Faute... Imperial Russian Balalaika Court Orchestra.  
60039—Torador et Andalous... Imperial Russian Balalaika Court Orchestra.  
60040—Beautiful Lady Waltz... Lucy Isobelle March and Victor Chorus.  
31827—Gems from "The Girolo-Girolo" ... Victor Light Opera Co.  
31823—Gems from "The Pink Lady" ... Victor Light Opera Co.  
31824—Gems from "Madame Sherry" ... Victor Light Opera Co.  
31821—Gems from "The Balkan Princess" ... Victor Light Opera Co.  
31828—Moonlight Sonata—First Movement... Vesella's Italian Band.  
31826—The Last Hope—Religious Meditation... Vesella's Italian Band.  
31825—A Vision of Salome—Waltz... Vesella's Roman Band.  
31820—Cortes d'Hoffmann Selection... Victor Concert Orchestra.  
31822—The Two Beggars... Miller and Wernermann.  
5843—Let Me Stay and Live in Dixieland... Price and King.  
5844—That Fellow with the Cello Rag... Billy Murray and Am. Quartet.  
5842—Virginia Lee—Charles King.  
5841—Dreaming (Old England)... Reed Miller.  
5831—The Cray... 'bout the Turkey Trot... Collins and Harriet.  
5839—By the Sackbut... Reinhard Wernermann and Haydn Quartette.

**AT NAGASAKI:**—Telegraphic Address: "DOCK" NAGASAKI.

	Length on Keel-Blocks.	Breadth at Entrance on Keel-Blocks.	Depth of Water
3 Dry Docks [No. 1]	510 ft.	77 ft.	26 ft.
[No. 2]	350 ft.	53 ft.	24 ft.
[No. 3]	714 ft.	88 ft.	34 ft.

1 Patent Slip capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons.  
The Salvage Steamer "OURA-MARU" 716 tons and 12 knots speed, is always ready at short notice.

**AT KOBE:**—Telegraphic Address: "WADADOCK" KOBE.

	Length on Keel-Blocks.	Breadth at Entrance on Keel-Blocks.	Depth of Water
No. 1	510 ft.	77 ft.	26 ft.
No. 2	350 ft.	53 ft.	24 ft.
No. 3	714 ft.	88 ft.	34 ft.

Floating Docks.

	No. 1.	No. 2.
Lifting Power	7,000 Tons.	12,000 Tons.
Max. Length of Ship taken in	460 Feet.	580 Feet.
Breadth	" 55 "	" 66 "
Draft	" 22 "	" 26 "

The Salvage Steamer "ARIMA-MARU," pumping capacity per hour 2,000 tons.  
The Floating Sheerlegs, capable of lifting 40 ton weight.

ANY ORDERS WILL BE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO AND ESTIMATES SENT ON APPLICATION.



## MITSU BISHI DOCKYARD AND ENGINE WORKS.

Al. A.B.C., Western Union, and Engineering Codes used.  
Builders and Repairers of Ships, Engines and Boilers, and Electrical Engineers.  
Manufacturers of Centrifugal Condenser, Stone's Manganese Bronze, and Parsons' Steam Turbines, etc., etc., etc.

**AT NAGASAKI:**—Telegraphic Address: "DOCK" NAGASAKI.

Length on Keel-Blocks. Breadth at Entrance on Keel-Blocks. Depth of Water on Keel-Blocks.  
3 Dry Docks [No. 1] 510 ft. 77 ft. 26 ft.  
[No. 2] 350 ft. 53 ft. 24 ft.  
[No. 3] 714 ft. 88 ft. 34 ft.  
1 Patent Slip capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons.  
The Salvage Steamer "OURA-MARU" 716 tons and 12 knots speed, is always ready at short notice.

**AT KOBE:**—Telegraphic Address: "WADADOCK" KOBE.

	No. 1.	No. 2.
Lifting Power	7,000 Tons.	12,000 Tons.
Max. Length of Ship taken in	460 Feet.	580 Feet.
Breadth	" 55 "	" 66 "
Draft	" 22 "	" 26 "

The Salvage Steamer "ARIMA-MARU," pumping capacity per hour 2,000 tons.  
The Floating Sheerlegs, capable of lifting 40 ton weight.

ANY ORDERS WILL BE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO AND ESTIMATES SENT ON APPLICATION.

## KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

ROYAL ACADEMY, 1911: Cassell's Royal Academy Pictures: Parts 1 and 2 ...	Each \$0.80
"Black and White" Royal Academy Pictures ...	80
Pictures of the Year ...	80
PRINTER'S PIE	\$0.80
"ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" CORONATION RECORD NUMBER; Numerous Coloured Plates ..	2.25
The Last Galley, by A. Conan Doyle ...	\$1.75
Adventure, by Jack London ...	1.75
The Green Mouse, by R. W. Chambers ...	1.75
Wilson's, by Desmond Coke ...	1.75
The Money Spider, by W. Lo Queen ...	1.75
Uncanny Tales, by F. Marion Crawford ...	1.75
The Coil of Carny, by J. Oxenham ...	1.75
The Major's Niece, by G. A. Birmingham ...	1.75
Sunny Australia, by A. Marshall ...	3.10
America Through English Eyes, by H. W. Nevins ...	2.25
The Trap, by Dick Donovan ...	1.75
Defender of the Faith, by Marjorie Bowen ...	2.75
Eliza, by A. W. Marchmont ...	1.75
Account Books, by E. F. Benson ...	1.75
The New Machiavelli, by H. G. Wells ...	1.75
Brother Copes, by Q. ...	1.75
The Price of Empire, by E. H. Hampden ...	1.75
The Elder Son, by A. Marshall ...	1.75
Vittoria Victrix, by W. E. Norris ...	1.75

[a26]

## LONG HING & CO.,

### PHOTO SUPPLIES.

17, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

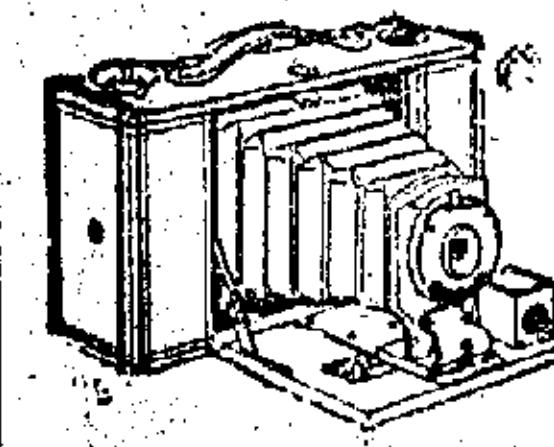


PHOTO GOODS of every description, EASTMAN KODAKS and CARBINE CAMERAS, &c. FRESH KODAK FILMS in Stock. DEVELOPING AND PRINTING A SPECIALITY.

[257]

ENGLISH VARNISHES, PAINTS, ENAMELS, DISTEMPER, OILS, LEAD, ZINC, ETC., ARE STOCKED IN HONGKONG BY THE MANUFACTURERS.

## WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK, LTD.

(Proprietors of DAVID STORER & SONS.)

## "BELL BRAND" PAINTS & OILS.

Buyers' Guide and all information from

WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK, LTD.,  
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, HONGKONG.

W. D. GRAHAM,  
GENERAL MANAGER IN THE EAST.

[a733-1]

## GRAND HOTEL

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

A FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE HOTEL.

ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

THIS HOTEL has recently been thoroughly renovated, extensively enlarged, and is now luxuriously furnished and up-to-date in every respect, situated in the most central position. Large and airy rooms, hot, cold, and shower baths, electric light throughout and fans, large and comfortable lounge, private and public bars and billiard rooms, CUISINE ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN SUPERVISION, Sanitary Arrangements of the latest, HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STREAMERS. Monthly Rates for Tiffin and Dinner. Special Rates for married families on application to

FREDERICK REICHMANN,  
Proprietor  
late Manager of J. H. Lyons (Trocadero) leading Caterers in London, and  
GRAND ORIENTAL HOTEL, Colombo.  
TELEPHONE NO. 197.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "COMFORT,"  
Hongkong, 1st September, 1910. [a43]

"BRAESIDE."  
PRIVATE HOTEL

STANDING in its own grounds with Tennis and Croquet Lawns, Large airy and well furnished rooms, every home comfort. Fine view of the Harbour. Telephone No. 690.  
Appy to "Braeside," 20, Macdonald Road, Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [a32]

VICTORIA HOTEL  
SHAMEEN—CANTON.  
MANAGER—MR. H. HAYNES.  
Telegraphic address—VICTORIA, SHAMEN.  
SITUATED ON THE BRITISH CONCESSION.

## MACAO HOTEL

MACAO  
Telegraphic address—"FALMER, MACAO."  
SITUATED IN THE CENTER OF PRATA GRANDE. Both Hotels electrically lighted, and under experienced European Supervision.  
GUIDES AND CHAIRS PROVIDED.  
Every information and special attention given to Tourists.

REASONABLE RATES.  
WM. FARMER  
Proprietor.

## DENTISTRY

DR. M. H. CHAUN.  
DENTAL SURGEON,  
33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.  
1ST FLOOR, ROOMS 2 and 3. From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.  
Telephone 126.  
Hongkong, 27th January, 1910. [a43]

SIEN TING  
SURGEON DENTIST.  
No. 10, D'AGUILAR STREET.  
TEETH VERY MODERATE  
Consultation Free.  
Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. [a76]

## THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

Telegraphic Address—DOCK, Yokohama.

Codes used:—A.B.C. 4th, 5th Edition, Lieber's, Scott's, A. I., and Watkins.

DRY DOCK DEPARTMENT:—Telephone Nos. 376, 506, or 681.

No. 1 DOCK. No. 2 DOCK. No. 3 DOCK.  
Docking Length 515 ft. Docking Length 376 ft. Docking Length 481 ft.

Every description of repair work is undertaken. A large assortment of material including tail shafts are kept in stock. Two powerful tow boats, floating derrick to lift 45 tons, pneumatic, electric, hydraulic, plants, etc. Manufacturers of engines, boilers, tugs, lighters, constructional steel work, etc. Tenders on short notice by letter or cable. WAREHOUSE DEPARTMENT:—106 buildings, principally of brick and steel, 358 entrances. 13 buildings are private bonded warehouses. Floor area 73,343 square yards, or 15.15 acres. Custom-house brokerage and insurance undertaken. Rates moderate. Mooring Basin, 600 feet by 120 feet by 25 feet deep, adjoining the docks and warehouses.

[a713]

## WEISMANN, LTD.

### BAKERS. CONFECTIERS. CATERERS.

### RESTAURANTEURS.

14, DES VŒUX ROAD, CENTRAL.

[54]

SINGON & CO.

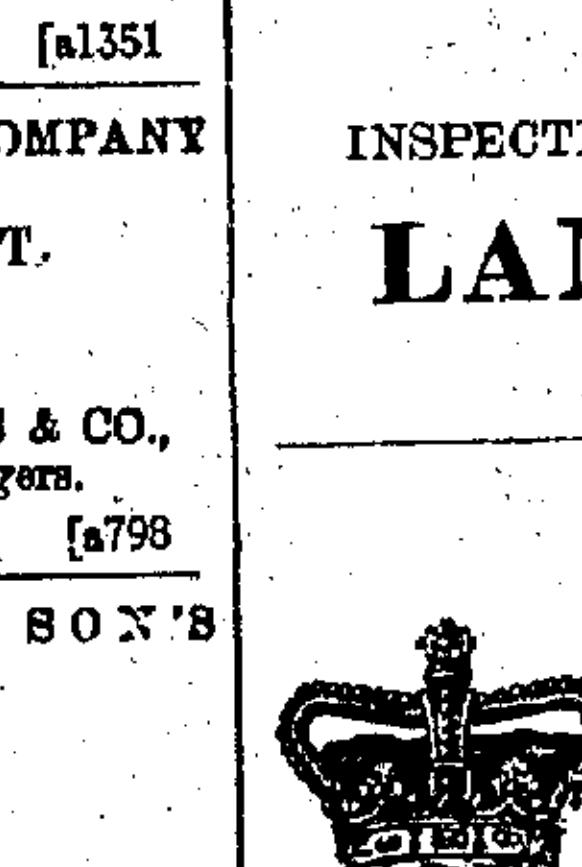
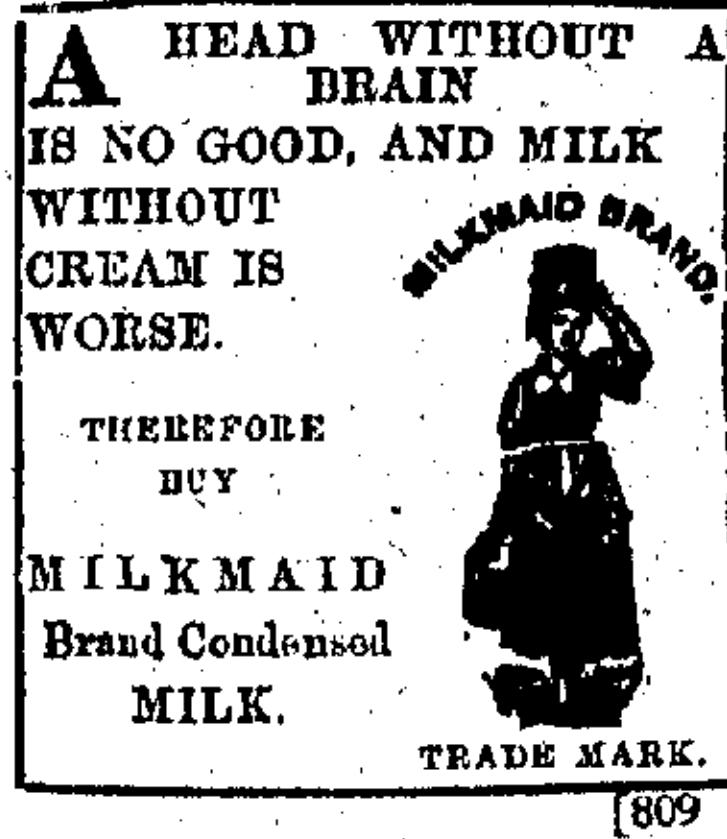
"WITH DOG AND GUN IN THE NEW TERRITORY."

IRON, Steel, Metal and Hardware Merchants. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry Coke Importers. General Storekeepers and Shipchandlers. Nos. 35 & 37, HING LOONG STREET (2nd St. west of Central Market). Telephone No. 515.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

Hongkong, 29th October, 1910.

[155]



## "CORONATION" WINE. POMMERY and GRENO.

IN MAGNUMS, QUARTS AND PINTS.

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK,  
MACGREGOR & CO.,

92a1

## CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

HONGKONG TO CANTON—Daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted) and 10 P.M. (Saturday excepted).

CANTON TO HONGKONG—Daily at 8 A.M. and 5.15 P.M. (Sunday excepted).

HONGKONG TO MACAO—Weekdays at 8 A.M. and 2 P.M.

Sundays at 7.30 A.M. and 4 P.M.

MACAO TO CANTON—Every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, about 9 P.M.

CANTON TO MACAO—Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 P.M.

CANTON TO WUCHOW—Every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 A.M.

WUCHOW TO CANTON—Every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8.30 A.M.

NIGHT CARS at 8.45 P.M. & 9.00 P.M. 9.45 to 11.15 P.M. every 1/2 hour.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Office of the Company or MESSRS. THOS. COOK & SON.

The above sailings are subject to change.

Booking Office Open Daily (Sunday excepted), 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., Hotel Mansions, Opposite Hongkong Hotel.

1545

## INTIMATION

A. S. WATSON & CO.  
LIMITED,

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

GENERATED WATER  
MANUFACTURERS.

## SPECIALITIES:

DRY GINGER  
ALE.STONE  
GINGER BEER.PYERIS—Sparkling  
Mineral Table Water.A. S. WATSON & CO.  
LIMITED,  
HONGKONG.

[25]

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Only communications relating to this news column should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of paper only.

No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supply for Cash.

Telegraphic Address: "PRESS"  
Todes: A.B.C., 5th Ed., Leibet.  
P. O. Box, 34. Telephone No. 12.

## BIRTH.

On 11th inst. at 103A The Peak, to Mr. and Mrs. E. D. C. WOLFE, a son.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD C.  
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 12TH, 1911.

It will be some time yet probably before the Census Officer is in a position to make his report on the census of the population in the Colony taken last month, but in the current number of the *Government Gazette* there are published some preliminary returns which are interesting, but we fear they must be regarded as practically valueless without the report. The increase in the population which is shown when these figures are compared with the returns of the census taken in 1906 conveys, we think, a misleading impression. Taken as they stand the returns show, for example, that the Chinese land population (exclusive of the inhabitants of the northern district of the New Territories and the islands of the New Territories) has increased by no less than 40,395. Now, it is well known that for days and weeks before the census was taken people were coming to Hongkong by the shipload from Canton in consequence of the threatened revolution in that city. A very large proportion of these people were women, and, remembering this, it can create no surprise to find these preliminary census returns showing a very substantial growth in the population compared with the last census, and that females show a very much larger percentage of increase than males. Now, considerable interest has always

attached to the returns in so far as they have shown the number of Chinese women in the Colony, because their increase has been regarded as satisfactory evidence of the growth of Chinese family life in the Colony. The census of 1906 showed the percentage of adult Chinese females to adult males in the Colony to be approximately:—In the City of Victoria, 31 per cent; in the village of Aberdeen, Stanley Shaukiwan and Pokfulam, 31 per cent; in Old Kowloon, 33½ per cent. Compared with the census of 1901 this showed an increase of 3 per cent for the city of Victoria; 1 per cent for the villages above mentioned, and 7 per cent for Old Kowloon. Working out the percentage on the basis of the preliminary returns of the census taken last month, the result would show surprising progress in this respect; but, for the reason we have stated, no such deduction can safely be drawn. The large increase in the number of females which the returns show, was a temporary increase, and it is quite possible that if a census were taken in the Colony to-day the returns would wear a different aspect, in this particular respect at least; for, since it became manifest that the authorities at Canton were masters of the situation and were able to cope effectively with the revolutionaries and maintain law and order in the City, thousands of people who fled for safety to Hongkong have naturally been returning to their homes in Canton. It is important, therefore, to bear in mind that the census was taken in Hongkong at a time when political unrest in the neighbouring provinces had caused thousands of people to seek temporary asylum in this Colony; consequently though these preliminary census returns show, as far as they can be compared with statistics taken in 1906, an increase of 40,395 in the land population of the Colony (excluding the northern section and the islands of the New Territories), we are led to doubt whether normal conditions would show anything like a large increase. A conservative estimate of the influx from Canton while the city was disturbed by the rising placed it at 50,000, and we think it would be useful, and indeed essential to a proper reading of these statistics, if the Census Officer were to obtain from the river steamship companies some statistics of the passenger traffic into Hongkong, say for a period of one month prior to the taking of the census, and compare those figures with the returns for the corresponding period in the previous year or two, and so get an approximate idea of the temporary inflation of the population statistics. It will be noted, too, that the boat population in Hongkong harbour and Hongkong villages (a total of 45,646) shows an increase of 2,902 and in case this may give rise to undue optimism regarding the growing prosperity of shipping, we may remind the reader that the 1906 census was taken almost immediately after the great typhoon of November 1906, when there was great loss of life among the sampan people. We dislike having to suggest that these census returns are not really as healthy as they seem, but it would be foolish to ignore the important facts we have mentioned, for if the number of Chinese who recently sought temporary refuge in the Colony was as large as the estimate we have quoted, it would be an obvious conclusion that the normal population of the Colony has been practically stationary in the last five years.

The English Mail of the 13th May was delivered in London on 9th June.

A bamboo cooling pier has been erected off the water police basin at Tsimshatsui for the use of Colonial Government launches only.

His Majesty the King has been pleased to grant provisional permission to Sir Hermusjee Mody to wear the decoration of the Legion of Honour conferred upon him by the French Government.

It is announced in the *Gazette* that the Government has established a rest-house for the exclusive use of Europeans visiting the New Territories, the bungalow at Taipo situated to the east of the Police Station, and formerly occupied by the District Officer.

Mrs. Cameron, of No. 9, Pedder's Hill, again appeared before Mr. Wood at the Magistrate on Saturday to answer a charge of failing to comply with an order to remove an illegally constructed bathroom from the ground floor of her house. After hearing the evidence his Worship imposed a fine of \$20, at the same time remarking that the defendant had given the Court and the Public Works Department a lot of trouble.

An extract of meteorological observations made at the Hongkong Observatory during the month of May shows the average maximum temperature for that period to have been 78.8, and the average minimum temperature 72.8 degrees. The rainfall registered was 22.145 inches, and we had 86.1 hours of sunshine. The records of the past 25 years show that the maximum rainfall for the month of May is 48.81 inches, the mean 12.29, and the minimum 1.15 inches.

H.M.S. *Narcissus* leaves for Singapore to-day.

Under instructions received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, His Excellency the Governor has appointed the Hon. Mr. W. D. Barnes to be Colonial Secretary, with effect from June 7th.

Returns of the average amount of bank notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong during the month ending 31st May, 1911, as certified by the managers of the respective banks, are as follows:—

BANKS.	AVERAGE AMOUNT.	SPECIE IN RESERVE.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	\$ 5,447,444	4,000,000
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	13,392,598	9,000,000
National Bank of China, Limited	24,520	N.L.
Total	\$13,864,562	\$13,000,000

After nearly 27 years' service, Inspector Robertson has severed his connection with the Hongkong Police. With his wife and family he left for Home by the P. and O. steamer *Delhi* on Saturday, having retired from active service on a well-earned pension. Mr. Robertson came to the Colony as a constable in 1884, and by zealous work reached the rank of inspector. He was a thoroughly capable officer, a popular man amongst his comrades in the Force, and was well and favourably known by a large circle of civilian friends, many of whom went aboard the *Delhi* on Saturday to bid Mr. and Mrs. Robertson farewell, and to wish them a pleasant trip and prosperity in the Homeland.

## THE CORONATION CELEBRATIONS.

## PHILIPPINES TO BE REPRESENTED.

The Committee arranging for the local celebration of the Coronation extended to H. E. the Governor-General of the Philippines Islands an invitation to visit Hongkong for the occasion. His Excellency has telegraphed to Sir Francis Pigott, Chairman of the General and Executive Committees, as follows:—

"Owing to absence of Vice-Governor Gilbert, it will be impossible for me to leave the Island, but it will give me great pleasure to send representation as by your courteous letter. Details follow.—FORBES."

## POLICEMAN FIRES AT A SUPPOSED THIEF.

An exciting incident occurred near Shaukiwan on Friday last when a prisoner attempted to escape from custody by jumping into the harbour. On the morning of the day mentioned the manager of the branch shop of the Opium Farmer at Tai Yau despatched a coolie to the Hongkong office with \$1,205.50, but as the coolie did not deliver the money the matter was reported to the police. Later in the day a coolie carrying a bundle was stopped by a policeman at Shaukiwan. On being searched, \$820 in copper was found on his person, and he was arrested on suspicion of having stolen the Opium Farmer's money. On the way to the Police Station he eluded the policeman, and, jumping into the harbour, endeavoured to escape by swimming. The constable drew his revolver and fired, and it was apparent from the writhings of the man in the water that the shot had taken effect. A boat was procured and the runaway was pulled aboard and subsequently landed. It was then found that a bullet had penetrated one of his lungs, and the injured man was removed to hospital.

## THE CENSUS OF HONGKONG.

From the preliminary returns of the Census taken last month we extract the following figures:—

## Non-Chinese.

## Male. Female. Total.

Victoria	4,353	3,472	7,825
Peak	394	329	723
Hongkong Villages	294	129	414
Old Kowloon	1,753	1,377	3,129
Green and Stonewallers' Islands	28	42	70
Total	6,821	5,340	12,161

## Mercantile Marine.

## Male. Female. Total.

New Kowloon	89	40	129
New Territories, Islands	26	12	38
New Territories, (Northern District)	78	6	84
Grand Total for the Colony	7,757	5,400	13,157

## Chinese.

The returns from the Chinese show a total population of 440,626. Adding the non-Chinese, the population of the Colony is 453,793. Of this number 383,344 constitute the land population. The boat population numbered 54,083 (of whom 31,593 were in Victoria harbour). The land population is shown as under:—

## Male. Female. Total.

Victoria	149,368	66,654	216,022
Peak	1,536	213	1,749
Hongkong Villages	11,268	4,767	16,035
Old Kowloon	34,604	15,323	49,927
Green and Stonewallers' Islands	98	7	105
New Kowloon	11,003	7,693	18,693
Total	207,874	94,657	302,531

## New Territories, Islands.

## Male. Female. Total.

New Territories, Islands	6,752	5,467	12,219
New Territories, (Northern District)	33,962	34,632	68,594
Total Land Population	248,536	134,756	383,344

## TELEGRAMS.

[Protected by the Telegraph Message  
Copyright Ordinance, 1894.]

## REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."

## TIBETAN AFFAIRS.

## INTERVIEW WITH DALAI LAMA.

LONDON, June 10th.

A message from Calcutta states that a Darjeeling correspondent has interviewed the Dalai Lama, who, referring to affairs in Tibet, says that the Chinese have occupied the country and posted a number of troops there.

He claims that his countrymen are being oppressed, and that their affairs are being needlessly meddled with.

The present Amban, he says, is a strong man, and has treated the people very badly.

When the Lamas and Ministers despatched telegrams to the Waiwupu for better consideration at the hands of the Amban, their prayers were neglected.

## EARTHQUAKE IN MEXICO.

LONDON, June 10th.

The "New York Times" reports that in the earthquake which occurred in Mexico City 1,300 people were killed.

## NEW BELGIAN MINISTRY.

LONDON, June 10th.

It is reported from Brussels that M. Broeckville, who was Minister of Railways in the outgoing Cabinet, is forming a Ministry.

## THE SITUATION IN MOROCCO.

LONDON, June 10th.

A Madrid message says that the Spanish troops have occupied Larache, and that the Spanish advance is causing anxiety to France, inasmuch as it is tending to complicate the international situation and to enable Germany to interpose with demands of her own.

An official despatch received at Madrid states that the French have entered Mequinez after severe fighting, which resulted in heavy losses on both sides.

## LONDON, June 11th.

A Madrid message states that Spain has informed the Powers of the landing of her troops at Larache, and notified them that the Moorish administration will be retained.

The French newspapers unanimously regret this landing, which they believe may possibly compromise the peace of Europe.

## TURKEY AND ALBANIA.

## THE ITALIAN POLICY.

LONDON, June 10th.

Relying in the Rome Chamber of Deputies to criticism of foreign policy, Sr. Giuliano, the Foreign Minister, said that it was to Italy's interest to maintain the existing balance of power in the Adriatic, and that the best means of attaining this was an immutable alliance between Italy and Austria-Hungary. Therefore Italy would not take any dangerous initiative, as the Republicans suggested, with the object of compelling Turkey to observe Article 23 of the Berlin Treaty in Albania.

A business-like looking Chinese entered a shop at 78, Des V

## RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

The working of the calendar seems to have returned to the normal, and our seasons are quite distinctive again. For a year or two we had almost forgotten that June represented the rainy season, but there have been no lack of reminders these days. Even with the clearest skies overhead it is unwise to leave home without an umbrella or a waterproof, otherwise the spotless summer suits look rather bedraggled before evening.

The moon hath raised her lamp on high and moonlight picnics are the order of the last few nights. No feature of Hongkong life holds the imagination so strongly as does this form of launch picnic, and those who are now in the Homeland look back with pleasure to those happy nights now buried with the past for them. We are happy in being still here to enjoy them.

The moonlight picnic seems an advance on the dance which the good folks in the Philippines make a form of pleasure. It is difficult to work up enthusiasm for dancing when the great desire is to keep cool, but the Americans with characteristic energy don't seem to bother about that, though it is rather amusing to read that in consequence of the warm weather prevailing the Cavite Dancing Club is responsible for what is called a shirt-waist dance. Tripping the light fantastic in attire *à la* low tunics sounds fairly rational. Britons, of course, would never dream of doing such a thing. To make a departure from custom like that would be regarded as an outrage. Even in the Straits, where I understand they manage a fair amount of dancing despite the perpetual heat, they have not yet dared to discard conventional dress. In this instance the ladies are responsible. They decline, I am told, to sanction any change. I wonder if the dear creatures are animated with any sort of desire to get even with men who dictate to them what fashions they shall adopt or not? Or is it just their sweet unreasonableness?

I wonder if I have discovered the true significance of the suggestion for a Sanitary Board flag? Association with such a flag would probably be too much for the American Consulate. It sounds like a deep-laid scheme for keeping the Stars and Stripes from flying on the new Post Office. By the bye, when is the Post Office to be opened? Nobody seems to know anything about it.

One might almost imagine on reading the remarks of the Chief Justice made during the hearing of the hotel case in the Supreme Court that Kowloon is a weird sort of place in which to live, or that those who choose to live there must have something wrong with their heads. What else can he mean when he says that "some people are condemned to live in Kowloon, others choose to live there?" Or that in order to go there one "has to go a journey over seas which are sometimes tempestuous?" Perhaps that is judicial humour.

Our new Colonial Secretary has arrived and assumed his duties. The Hon. Mr. W. D. Barnes received a welcome which was very friendly because unofficial at the Legislative Council on Thursday, and the impression which he created was very favourable.

Much is being said at home about the health-giving effects of playing wind instruments. I suppose this would mean that blowing one's trumpet would be conducive to the attainment of a ripe old age.

The holidays last week-end were not taken very seriously. Apparently most people are holding themselves in reserve, as it were, for a good time at the Coronation. After all, holidays here are rather unsatisfactory sort of things. Easter and WhitSunday are usually associated with travel, but the facilities for getting away from Hongkong are not such as appeal to the Home idea of a week-end excursion.

During the rain the group in the cricket pavilion were telling their bad-weather and fine-weather stories. One of the best of them went back to the Russo-Japanese war, when crowds stood outside the newspaper offices waiting for the expected news about the meeting of the rival fleets. An old lady sauntered past an old lady with a black dress and bonnet, and a huge umbrella.

"What is the crowd for?" she asked.  
"Waiting for news of the war."  
"Why; is there a war on?"  
"Yes."

"My word!" the old lady said, pleasantly, "they've got a nice day for it, haven't they?"

RODEBICK RANDOM.

## THE USE OF THE ROYAL STANDARD.

The following despatch from the Secretary of State is published in the current issue of the *Gazette*:

Downing Street,

11th May, 1911.

SIR.—I have the honour to inform you that His Majesty the King has decided that the Royal Standard, which is the personal flag of the Sovereign, is not in future to be flown except when and where His Majesty is personally present.

2. Accordingly Colonial Regulation No. 149 which requires the Royal Standard to be flown at Government House on the King's Birthday and on the days of His Majesty's Accession and Coronation, has been cancelled, and Colonial Regulation No. 149 will in future run as follows:—

"The Union Flag, without any badge, shall be flown at Government House daily from sunrise to sunset."

I have, etc.,

L. HARCOURT.  
The Officer Administering the Government of Hongkong.

## HAMBURG LETTER.

WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."

May 19th.

## COTTON SPINNERS' FEDERATION.

At the annual meeting of the International Master Cotton Spinners' Federation held at Barcelona last week under the presidency of Don Eduardo Calvet it was stated that practically all cotton mills in the world had joined the association with the exception of those in the United States, with whom, however, it was merely a question of time. Statistical returns were received at certain dates from about 90 per cent. of the entire number of spindles engaged which was proving of great value to the trade. Altogether the work of the Federation was making satisfactory progress—courts of arbitration for the settlement of differences had been established and their united efforts had succeeded in obtaining certain alterations in the terms of the first insurance policies. Trade itself, however, continued to suffer from the high range of prices resulting from a short crop in the United States, with an adequate supply of the raw material and moderate prices. Sir Charles Macara, the Chairman of the Federation, thought there could be no doubt that, great though the increase in the steamer last year we make our usual comments at this China and Manila meeting, but in future it will be more appropriate perhaps if this were done at the meeting in Manila. This last year's working is a very severe set-back to the Company. The first few months were bad enough, but matters grew worse as they went on, until, finally, deeming it imperative to make a change of some kind, we put before you the scheme of transferring the steamers to the American flag, a measure that had been for some time under consideration. It is early yet to say what the ultimate outcome is to be, but we have stayed the outflow of the Company's funds, and can we maintain the present degree of improvement and receive a full demonstration of the encouragement we have been led to expect at the hands of our good friends, the American Authorities, we shall soon return to the pleasant days of adequate depreciation and appropriate dividends. The scheme was put before shareholders and approved unanimously in August last, and the transfer took place in November. One incident in this connection we deplored very much was the enforced discharge of the old ship's officers, some of whom had served the Company long and well, and the financial position of the Company was not such as to warrant any very liberal allowances to the retiring men. Their behaviour was admirable, however, and as far as we know they have now all obtained useful employment. The expenses of the transfer much exceeded anything we contemplated. Renewed docking shortly after the ships had received their annual overhaul, alterations to comply with the American inspection laws, licence and registration fees, legal expenses, inaugural trip in Philippine ports, &c., all came to the considerable sum of over \$36,000. Our inter-island earnings, to which we must mainly look for a justification of the change of flag, were inconsiderable at first, but are much better and approaching the main line receipts. Government assistance has not taken tangible form yet, but we know on the highest authority that our endeavours are appreciated, the Government want our boats on the run, and they are going to give us all the encouragement and direct support they properly can. Government cargo and passengers are under old contracts until next month, and then we shall hope to see a realization of the promises made, and in these promises, gentlemen, we have the utmost confidence. We have an earnest now of what we may expect in the shape of an allowance for carrying the U.S. mail between Manila, Iloilo and Cebu, and shall receive a payment of Pesos 15,000 on this account on July 1st, and perhaps something more until such time as we begin to feel the benefit of the Government contract work in August. The boats are well kept up and are in excellent order, and do their work well, but there is no magnifying the fact they are ten years old. Although written down to half their original cost, when we can afford it, we shall not be able to avoid the subject of further depreciation. Trade generally between here and Manila is decidedly dull, and shows no elasticity. The Payne Act was a sad blow to the transhipment trade for American goods. We had a little leaven in our loaf recently when we heard of a decision by the U.S. Court of Customs Appeal that the definition of direct shipment between the U.S. and Philippines did not restrict the carriage of cargo to one bottom, but all action pursuant to this decision is suspended pending appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States. The export of cattle to Manila, once a source of important earnings, has ceased altogether, and a return of it is conjectural. The Philippine people will not have diseased cattle brought into their country, and critics of their action will approve when it is known what have been created in some provinces, and the Hongkong Government seems unable to provide, whether from economic reasons or not, I cannot say, a form of inspection satisfactory to the Authorities.

On the other side of the water, Kiel, which more than dominates the Philippine cattle, and thereby destroys the principal motive power of the agricultural labourer, is, I am told, not in itself detrimental to the beef of the animal as food, and so is not such a dread for our Colony. It is a pity, of course, that something cannot be done for the supply of cattle from Tonkin to Manila seems to go on steadily and successfully. The Philippine law on opium smuggling causes us continual anxiety and considerable expense, and the operation of the law bears with undeserved severity and harshness upon the steamers in the trade.

## COMPANY MEETINGS.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

May 19th.

## THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS.

At the annual meeting of the International Master Cotton Spinners' Federation held at Barcelona last week under the presidency of Don Eduardo Calvet it was stated that practically all cotton mills in the world had joined the association with the exception of those in the United States, with whom, however, it was merely a question of time. Statistical returns were received at certain dates from about 90 per cent. of the entire number of spindles engaged which was proving of great value to the trade. Altogether the work of the Federation was making satisfactory progress—courts of arbitration for the settlement of differences had been established and their united efforts had succeeded in obtaining certain alterations in the terms of the first insurance policies. Trade itself, however, continued to suffer from the high range of prices resulting from a short crop in the United States, with an adequate supply of the raw material and moderate prices. Sir Charles Macara, the Chairman of the Federation, thought there could be no doubt that, great though the increase in the steamer last year we make our usual comments at this China and Manila meeting, but in future it will be more appropriate perhaps if this were done at the meeting in Manila. This last year's working is a very severe set-back to the Company. The first few months were bad enough, but matters grew worse as they went on, until, finally, deeming it imperative to make a change of some kind, we put before you the scheme of transferring the steamers to the American flag, a measure that had been for some time under consideration. It is early yet to say what the ultimate outcome is to be, but we have stayed the outflow of the Company's funds, and can we maintain the present degree of improvement and receive a full demonstration of the encouragement we have been led to expect at the hands of our good friends, the American Authorities, we shall soon return to the pleasant days of adequate depreciation and appropriate dividends. The scheme was put before shareholders and approved unanimously in August last, and the transfer took place in November. One incident in this connection we deplored very much was the enforced discharge of the old ship's officers, some of whom had served the Company long and well, and the financial position of the Company was not such as to warrant any very liberal allowances to the retiring men. Their behaviour was admirable, however, and as far as we know they have now all obtained useful employment. The expenses of the transfer much exceeded anything we contemplated. Renewed docking shortly after the ships had received their annual overhaul, alterations to comply with the American inspection laws, licence and registration fees, legal expenses, inaugural trip in Philippine ports, &c., all came to the considerable sum of over \$36,000. Our inter-island earnings, to which we must mainly look for a justification of the change of flag, were inconsiderable at first, but are much better and approaching the main line receipts. Government assistance has not taken tangible form yet, but we know on the highest authority that our endeavours are appreciated, the Government want our boats on the run, and they are going to give us all the encouragement and direct support they properly can. Government cargo and passengers are under old contracts until next month, and then we shall hope to see a realization of the promises made, and in these promises, gentlemen, we have the utmost confidence. We have an earnest now of what we may expect in the shape of an allowance for carrying the U.S. mail between Manila, Iloilo and Cebu, and shall receive a payment of Pesos 15,000 on this account on July 1st, and perhaps something more until such time as we begin to feel the benefit of the Government contract work in August. The boats are well kept up and are in excellent order, and do their work well, but there is no magnifying the fact they are ten years old. Although written down to half their original cost, when we can afford it, we shall not be able to avoid the subject of further depreciation. Trade generally between here and Manila is decidedly dull, and shows no elasticity. The Payne Act was a sad blow to the transhipment trade for American goods. We had a little leaven in our loaf recently when we heard of a decision by the U.S. Court of Customs Appeal that the definition of direct shipment between the U.S. and Philippines did not restrict the carriage of cargo to one bottom, but all action pursuant to this decision is suspended pending appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States. The export of cattle to Manila, once a source of important earnings, has ceased altogether, and a return of it is conjectural. The Philippine people will not have diseased cattle brought into their country, and critics of their action will approve when it is known what have been created in some provinces, and the Hongkong Government seems unable to provide, whether from economic reasons or not, I cannot say, a form of inspection satisfactory to the Authorities.

## THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS.

At the annual meeting of the International Master Cotton Spinners' Federation held at Barcelona last week under the presidency of Don Eduardo Calvet it was stated that practically all cotton mills in the world had joined the association with the exception of those in the United States, with whom, however, it was merely a question of time. Statistical returns were received at certain dates from about 90 per cent. of the entire number of spindles engaged which was proving of great value to the trade. Altogether the work of the Federation was making satisfactory progress—courts of arbitration for the settlement of differences had been established and their united efforts had succeeded in obtaining certain alterations in the terms of the first insurance policies. Trade itself, however, continued to suffer from the high range of prices resulting from a short crop in the United States, with an adequate supply of the raw material and moderate prices. Sir Charles Macara, the Chairman of the Federation, thought there could be no doubt that, great though the increase in the steamer last year we make our usual comments at this China and Manila meeting, but in future it will be more appropriate perhaps if this were done at the meeting in Manila. This last year's working is a very severe set-back to the Company. The first few months were bad enough, but matters grew worse as they went on, until, finally, deeming it imperative to make a change of some kind, we put before you the scheme of transferring the steamers to the American flag, a measure that had been for some time under consideration. It is early yet to say what the ultimate outcome is to be, but we have stayed the outflow of the Company's funds, and can we maintain the present degree of improvement and receive a full demonstration of the encouragement we have been led to expect at the hands of our good friends, the American Authorities, we shall soon return to the pleasant days of adequate depreciation and appropriate dividends. The scheme was put before shareholders and approved unanimously in August last, and the transfer took place in November. One incident in this connection we deplored very much was the enforced discharge of the old ship's officers, some of whom had served the Company long and well, and the financial position of the Company was not such as to warrant any very liberal allowances to the retiring men. Their behaviour was admirable, however, and as far as we know they have now all obtained useful employment. The expenses of the transfer much exceeded anything we contemplated. Renewed docking shortly after the ships had received their annual overhaul, alterations to comply with the American inspection laws, licence and registration fees, legal expenses, inaugural trip in Philippine ports, &c., all came to the considerable sum of over \$36,000. Our inter-island earnings, to which we must mainly look for a justification of the change of flag, were inconsiderable at first, but are much better and approaching the main line receipts. Government assistance has not taken tangible form yet, but we know on the highest authority that our endeavours are appreciated, the Government want our boats on the run, and they are going to give us all the encouragement and direct support they properly can. Government cargo and passengers are under old contracts until next month, and then we shall hope to see a realization of the promises made, and in these promises, gentlemen, we have the utmost confidence. We have an earnest now of what we may expect in the shape of an allowance for carrying the U.S. mail between Manila, Iloilo and Cebu, and shall receive a payment of Pesos 15,000 on this account on July 1st, and perhaps something more until such time as we begin to feel the benefit of the Government contract work in August. The boats are well kept up and are in excellent order, and do their work well, but there is no magnifying the fact they are ten years old. Although written down to half their original cost, when we can afford it, we shall not be able to avoid the subject of further depreciation. Trade generally between here and Manila is decidedly dull, and shows no elasticity. The Payne Act was a sad blow to the transhipment trade for American goods. We had a little leaven in our loaf recently when we heard of a decision by the U.S. Court of Customs Appeal that the definition of direct shipment between the U.S. and Philippines did not restrict the carriage of cargo to one bottom, but all action pursuant to this decision is suspended pending appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States. The export of cattle to Manila, once a source of important earnings, has ceased altogether, and a return of it is conjectural. The Philippine people will not have diseased cattle brought into their country, and critics of their action will approve when it is known what have been created in some provinces, and the Hongkong Government seems unable to provide, whether from economic reasons or not, I cannot say, a form of inspection satisfactory to the Authorities.

We do all we can by most stringent orders to officers and crews, and diligent search at no little expense to discover any attempt at smuggling, and yet generally suffer from fines when the culprits are detected. However, we have reason to believe the administration of the law will be milder in the future, and if all we hear is true that in a couple of years China will know opium no more, our worry on this account should not last too long. Our special preventive service costs the Company in wages \$130 per month, and dues imposed last year were Pesos 1,000, reduced on appeal from a larger amount. Within the past two or three days it has been notified that quarantine is imposed in Manila on account of the plague in Amoy and here. This may restrict our carriage of steamer passengers. Before moving the adoption of the report, gentlemen, I will be pleased to answer any questions.

There were no questions.

The CHAIRMAN then proposed the adoption of the report and accounts as presented.

Mr. WHITING seconded, and the motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. GORDON moved, Mr. KLINCK seconded, and it was agreed, that Mr. H. P. White and Dr. J. W. Noble should be re-elected to the Consulting Committee.

Messrs. W. H. Potts and A. O'D. Gordon were re-appointed auditors, on the motion of Mr. HANCOCK, seconded by Mr. COBREIRO.

The CHAIRMAN—That is all the business, gentlemen. Thank you for your attendance.

As stated in the circular of March 31st last, subscription of this first issue of £50,000 has been guaranteed without charge by a financial group, which includes several members of the Board. There is, therefore, no question as to the result of this financial operation.

THE PAST YEAR'S WORKING.

We stated in the circular of March 31st that the result of the Company's business for the year ended February 28th last showed a reduction compared with previous years. In view of the statements made in the directors' report of October 13th last and at the general meeting held on October 28th last, this reduction in profit will not have occasioned any surprise, the two causes—namely, the unfavourable condition of trade in China, and the competition of the Luchow Mines, having been dealt with on that occasion. The net profit for the year, however, as advised from China, after putting aside some £35,000 for depreciation, and subject to the audit of the accounts, was equal to 1 per cent. on the capital of the Company, and the directors declared an interim dividend of 5 per cent., which became payable on the 1st instant.

We cannot at present say that the state of trade in China shows any improvement. As regards the competition of the Luchow Company, we stated at the general meeting in October last that it might be our duty to take drastic measures to deal with it, however seriously these measures might affect the profits of the Company for the time being. We found it necessary towards the end of last year to meet the competition of the Luchow Company by reducing our prices for certain classes of coal at many points where they come into contact with us. The result has been, of course, a reduction in our profits, but the consequences to the Luchow Company have, we believe, been far more serious, and must become still more serious as time goes on.

THE NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT.

We are asked by shareholders from time to time what is the state of negotiations between the Company and the Chinese Government. The proposals made on behalf of the Viceroy of Chihli, which were referred to in the last directors' report, have led to no result. The Chinese Imperial Government showed no favour to the Viceroy's proposals, which have accordingly been dropped, and another official has been charged by the Chinese Government to take the matter in hand, but at the present time no negotiations are on foot. The directors feel that, after negotiations of various kinds extending over a number of years, and which have been without result, while maintaining, as they always have done, a perfectly friendly attitude towards the Chinese authorities, and being always prepared to consider any proposal which may be consistent with the interests of the shareholders, they must apply themselves to the prosecution of the Company's business in all directions, irrespective of other considerations, and it is in pursuance of this policy that we submit the resolution which is before you to-day. I now move that the resolution which you have heard read be received and adopted.

Mr. EDMUND DAVIS seconded the motion.

The CHAIRMAN—Unless any gentleman wishes to say anything, I will put the resolution to the meeting.

The resolution was carried unanimously, and the proceedings then terminated.

## RUBBER COMPANIES.

The report of the Kepong (Maley) Rubber Estates states that during the past year 24,000 trees were tapped and produced 46,350lb. of dry rubber, as against an estimated output of 35,000lb. The gross amount realized by sale of rubber was £16,628, representing an average sale price of 6s. 1d. per lb., as compared with 7s. 8d. per lb. for the previous year. The present borrowing powers of the directors are limited to £500,000, being one-half of the issued share capital of the Company. As you are all aware, an issue of that amount in six per cent. debentures was made immediately on the formation of the Company, the money being required partly for capital expenditure and partly for payment of liabilities of the under-taking which was acquired by our Company. Our last balance-sheet at February 28, 1910, shows that out of this original issue of £500,000 of debentures £113,540 had been cancelled, either by redemption at the rate of £10,000 per annum, in accordance with the terms of the issue, or by purchase of debentures on the market, and that £24,540 of debentures purchased and cancelled had been re-issued, leaving a net amount outstanding of £343,000. This has been further reduced by the sum of £10,000 drawn for redemption on January 1 last, the present amount outstanding being therefore £320,000.

The capital expenditure since the formation of the Company, shown in the balance-sheet at February 28, 1910, amounted to £659,765, which is nearly £240,000 in excess of the amount of debentures now outstanding. This excess has, of course, been provided by the sums which have been set aside from profits to reserve by year, and which amounted at the date of the last balance-sheet to £245,000. The time has come when it is necessary to replace a portion of this excess capital expenditure and to make provision for further capital expenditure which may arise in connection with the extension of the Company's business.

TWO NEW BRANCHES OF BUSINESS.

For some time past our agent and general manager, Major Nathan, has been

## NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, and special business matter THE MANAGER.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

P.O. Box 33. Telephone Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed. Letter's.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS



## PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction, Solo, to be held on MONDAY, the 19th day of June, 1911, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND West of Pokfulam Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His MAJESTY THE KING, for one further term of 75 years.

[816]

## PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale.	Lot No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.		Contents in feet.	Surface Rent.	Useful Rent.
			N.	S.			
1	1	Between Pokfulam Road and Pedder Street.	100	100	100	100	100
2	2	Between Pokfulam Road and Pedder Street.	100	100	100	100	100
3	3	Between Pokfulam Road and Pedder Street.	100	100	100	100	100
4	4	Between Pokfulam Road and Pedder Street.	100	100	100	100	100
5	5	Between Pokfulam Road and Pedder Street.	100	100	100	100	100
6	6	Between Pokfulam Road and Pedder Street.	100	100	100	100	100
7	7	Between Pokfulam Road and Pedder Street.	100	100	100	100	100
8	8	Between Pokfulam Road and Pedder Street.	100	100	100	100	100
9	9	Between Pokfulam Road and Pedder Street.	100	100	100	100	100
10	10	Between Pokfulam Road and Pedder Street.	100	100	100	100	100
11	11	Between Pokfulam Road and Pedder Street.	100	100	100	100	100
12	12	Between Pokfulam Road and Pedder Street.	100	100	100	100	100
13	13	Between Pokfulam Road and Pedder Street.	100	100	100	100	100
14	14	Between Pokfulam Road and Pedder Street.	100	100	100	100	100
15	15	Between Pokfulam Road and Pedder Street.	100	100	100	100	100
16	16	Between Pokfulam Road and Pedder Street.	100	100	100	100	100
17	17	Between Pokfulam Road and Pedder Street.	100	100	100	100	100
18	18	Between Pokfulam Road and Pedder Street.	100	100	100	100	100
19	19	Between Pokfulam Road and Pedder Street.	100	100	100	100	100
20	20	Between Pokfulam Road and Pedder Street.	100	100	100	100	100
21	21	Between Pokfulam Road and Pedder Street.	100	100	100	100	100
22	22	Between Pokfulam Road and Pedder Street.	100	100	100	100	100
23	23	Between Pokfulam Road and Pedder Street.	100	100	100	100	100
24	24	Between Pokfulam Road and Pedder Street.	100	100	100	100	100
25	25	Between Pokfulam Road and Pedder Street.	100	100	100	100	100
26	26	Between Pokfulam Road and Pedder Street.	100	100	100	100	100
27	27	Between Pokfulam Road and Pedder Street.	100	100	100	100	100
28	28	Between Pokfulam Road and Pedder Street.	100	100	100	100	100
29	29	Between Pokfulam Road and Pedder Street.	100	100	100	100	100
30	30	Between Pokfulam Road and Pedder Street.	100	100	100	100	100
31	31	Between Pokfulam Road and Pedder Street.	100	100	100	100	100
32	32	Between Pokfulam Road and Pedder Street.	100	100	100	100	100
33	33	Between Pokfulam Road and Pedder Street.	100	100	100	100	100
34	34	Between Pokfulam Road and Pedder Street.	100	100	100	100	100
35	35	Between Pokfulam Road and Pedder Street.	100	100	100	100	100
36	36	Between Pokfulam Road and Pedder Street.	100	100	100	100	100
37	37	Between Pokfulam Road and Pedder Street.	100	100	100	100	100
38	38	Between Pokfulam Road and Pedder Street.	100	100	100	100	100
39	39	Between Pokfulam Road and Pedder Street.	100	100	100	100	100
40	40	Between Pokfulam Road and Pedder Street.	100	100	100	100	100
41	41	Between Pokfulam Road and Pedder Street.	100	100	100	100	100
42	42	Between Pokfulam Road and Pedder Street.	100	100	100	100	100
43	43	Between Pokfulam Road and Pedder Street.	100	100	100	100	100
44	44	Between Pokfulam Road and Pedder Street.	100	100	100	100	100
45	45	Between Pokfulam Road and Pedder Street.	100	100	100	100	100
46	46	Between Pokfulam Road and Pedder Street.	100	100	100	100	100
47	47	Between Pokfulam Road and Pedder Street.	100	100	100	100	100
48	48	Between Pokfulam Road and Pedder Street.	100	100	100	100	100
49	49	Between Pokfulam Road and Pedder Street.	100	100	100	100	100
50	50	Between Pokfulam Road and Pedder Street.	100	100	100	100	100
51	51	Between Pokfulam Road and Pedder Street.	100	100	100	100	100
52	52	Between Pokfulam Road and Pedder Street.	100	100	100	100	100
53	53	Between Pokfulam Road and Pedder Street.	100	100	100	100	100
54	54	Between Pokfulam Road and Pedder Street.	100	100	100	100	100
55	55	Between Pokfulam Road and Pedder Street.	100	100	100	100	100
56	56	Between Pokfulam Road and Pedder Street.	100	100	100	100	100
57	57	Between Pokfulam Road and Pedder Street.	100	100	100	100	100
58	58	Between Pokfulam Road and Pedder Street.	100	100	100	100	100
59	59	Between Pokfulam Road and Pedder Street.	100	100	100	100	100
60	60	Between Pokfulam Road and Pedder Street.	100	100	100	100	100
61	61	Between Pokfulam Road and Pedder Street.	100	100	100	100	100
62	62	Between Pokfulam Road and Pedder Street.	100	100	100	100	100
63	63	Between Pokfulam Road and Pedder Street.	100	100	100	100	100
64	64	Between Pokfulam Road and Pedder Street.	100	100	100	100	100
65	65	Between Pokfulam Road and Pedder Street.	100	100	100	100	100
66	66	Between Pokfulam Road and Pedder Street.	100	100	100	100	100
67	67	Between Pokfulam Road and Pedder Street.	100	100	100	100	100
68	68	Between Pokfulam Road and Pedder Street.	100	100	100	100	100
69	69	Between Pokfulam Road and Pedder Street.	100	100	100	100	100
70	70	Between Pokfulam Road and Pedder Street.	100	100	100	100	100
71	71	Between Pokfulam Road and Pedder Street.	100	100	100	100	100
72	72	Between Pokfulam Road and Pedder Street.	100	100	100	100	100
73	73	Between Pokfulam Road and Pedder Street.	100	100	100	100	100
74	74	Between Pokfulam Road and Pedder Street.	100	100	100	100	100
75	75	Between Pokfulam Road and Pedder Street.	100	100	100	100	100
76	76	Between Pokfulam Road and Pedder Street.	100	100	100	100	100
77	77	Between Pokfulam Road and Pedder Street.	100	100	100	100	100
78	78	Between Pokfulam Road and Pedder Street.	100	100	100	100	100
79	79	Between Pokfulam Road and Pedder Street.	100	100	100	100	100
80	80	Between Pokfulam Road and Pedder Street.	100	100	100	100	100
81	81	Between Pokfulam Road and Pedder Street.	100	100	100	100	100
82	82	Between Pokfulam Road and Pedder Street.	100	100	100	100	100
83	83	Between Pokfulam Road and Pedder Street.	100	100	100	100	100
84	84	Between Pokfulam Road and Pedder Street.	100	100	100	100	100
85	85	Between Pokfulam Road and Pedder Street.	100	100	100	100	100
86	86	Between Pokfulam Road and Pedder Street.	100	100	100	100	100
87	87	Between Pokfulam Road and Pedder Street.	100	100	100	100	100
88	88	Between Pokfulam Road and Pedder Street.	100	100	100	100	100
89	89	Between Pokfulam Road and Pedder Street.	100	100	100	100	100
90	90	Between Pokfulam Road and Pedder Street.	100	100	100	100	100
91	91	Between Pokfulam Road and Pedder Street.	100	100	100	100	100
92	92	Between Pokfulam Road and Pedder Street.	100	100	100	100	100
93	93	Between Pokfulam Road and Pedder Street.	100	100	100		



## NAPIER JOHNSTONES'

## "SQUARE BOTTLE"

## WHISKY.

UNVALUED FOR OVER  
150 YEARS.THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN  
1745.BEWARE OF  
IMITATIONS.SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG:  
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,  
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

## CURRENCY REFORM IN CHINA.

## I.—A RETROSPECT.

(By a CORRESPONDENT of "THE TIMES.")

Ten years ago, under Article 2 of the Treaty of Shanghai, China pledged herself to take the necessary steps to provide for a national uniform coinage. Since that date the question, in one form or another, has formed the subject of frequent representations by Chambers of Commerce and other bodies representative of the foreign mercantile community, of remonstrances by the Diplomatic Body at Peking, of a mass of memorials, edicts, and regulations published by the Chinese Government. During these ten years the confusion of the country's monetary system has steadily become worse confounded, with results which have seriously injured and restricted trade, caused great suffering to the poorer classes, and endangered the financial stability of the Empire. This danger has been fully and frequently recognized in Imperial Edicts, but the net result of all the Government's attempted remedies of its commissions of inquiry, loans, and foreign advisers, has produced no alleviation of the evil. On the contrary, since 1906 the unrestrained activities of the provincial officials, of Government and private banks and independent mints, have flooded the country with an immense quantity of debased copper coins and of paper money unsecured by bullion reserves.

## PREVIOUS ATTEMPTS AT REFORM.

In November, 1903, the China Association drew attention to the gravity of the dangers arising from the promiscuous and irresponsible manufacture of paper money and suggested measures for dealing with the evil. Many of the leading Chinese merchants and guilds of the Treaty ports came also to perceive that the proceedings of the Mandarins were equivalent to wholesale taxation of the trade and industries of the country, and they therefore brought the weight of their influence to bear at Peking; so that, for the past two years, the metropolitan administration has been compelled to recognize, in principle at least, the necessity for reform. In 1905 its labours resulted in a half-hearted attempt to introduce a "national dollar," which (*albeit once*) merely added one more to the chaos of coins in circulation. In October, 1908, after the Mission of Tang Shao-ji to the United States, the Government reported to the Throne on the whole question, advising the retention of the silver standard (Sir Robert Hart having recommended a gold basis currency), together with reversion to the K'ung-tael as the standard unit. The reasons put forward in support of the Council's proposals were indeed childish, but they received the support of eleven of the high provincial authorities, and were approved by the Throne. The scheme fulfilled popular expectation in proving as abortive as any of its predecessors, and thereafter, until the autumn of 1909, mints continued to drift, while the provincial mints continued to reap their unearned increment. An Imperial Decree ordered the minting, on Government account, of a K'ung-tael, of weight unspecified and differing in purity of metal from the pure silver standard. Furthermore, it solved the whole vast problem in the best classical manner by the following artless dictum:

"As regards the diversity of silver currency in the various provinces, and the differences of 'tou-ch' which give dishonest traders an opportunity for demanding 'squeezes' and profits on all transactions, grievous injury is thereby done to all classes of the community. The Board of Finance is therefore commanded to issue stringent regulations forbidding such practices in the future."

## MR. MORSE'S REPORT.

But the Board of Finance did not waste its time in the manner Imperially suggested, and the new K'ung-tael, as a standard of uniform currency, followed the "national dollar" into oblivion in due course, its inglorious end almost unnoticed. Meanwhile the condition of affairs was becoming seriously aggravated, notably at Wuchang, Mukden, and other provincial centres, where the coining of debased copper-cash and the issue of paper money had been of the most reckless description. Sir Alexander Hosie estimated that the output of ton-cash coins by the provincial mints during 1905-6 was over 9,000 millions, the result being that the circulating medium of the masses became depreciated, in terms of silver, and in purchasing power, by about 70 per cent. Writing on the subject in that year, Mr. H. B. Morse, a recognized authority on Chinese currency, stated that there were no less than 60 different tael in use at Chunking and seven in the capital itself. He summarized the chaotic situation (still prevailing) as follows:

In China the currency is at the top a weight pure and simple, in the middle a combination of weight and token currency, and at the bottom a coin which stands on its own feet and neither receives support from, nor absolutely gives it to, any other unit in the series. At the top is the tael (call it the "ounce") and it will be better realized in which payments are made in precisely the same way as delivery is taken of a lot of silver bars. Then comes the dollar, which, though a coin is not now legal tender and of which the specimens from the Chinese mints are inscribed, not generally dollar or "yuen," but merely 72-hundredths of tael. Though so inscribed, dollars of silver are nowhere fixed in terms of tael of silver, but are quoted at rates which vary from day to day according to the demand and supply, fluctuating within a range of 5 or more per cent. Then come subsidiary silver coins, fractional to the dollar, but subject to a fluctuating rate of exchange, such that the dollar may this year change for 110 cents and next year for only 95 cents in small coin. Next comes the copper cent, inscribed at the mints of some provinces as worth "one-hundredth of a dollar," and of others as worth ten cash, but never treated as correlated to the dollar; whether considered in its relation to the dollar or the cash, it is a token coin worth intrinsically less than half its nominal value. Last comes the copper cash, the currency of the people.

And in another place he says:

China is now required to introduce system and uniformity, and to give a legal-tender character to any coin or currency which she may adopt, while the inborn disposition of her people is to accept no coin and no currency as legal tender, but to make them all, except the lowly cash, the subject of barter. . . . All the vested interests in China will be against the change. The members of the Government as individuals, from the highest Minister of State in Peking to the humblest assistant-deputy sub-district magistrate, will give it their tacit, if not openly-expressed, opposition. The tax-collector, with his assistants and his servants, will fight strenuously against any obligation to pay into the Treasury the exact coin which he has received from the taxpayer. The powerful body of Chinese bankers, organized as such when Europe did not know the science, will accept the change only if they are shown the possibility of greater profits than under existing conditions.

By Special Appointment to H.M. The King

WHITELEY'S  
THE LARGEST  
STORE IN  
THE WORLDHIGH QUALITY, MODERATE  
PRICES, PROMPT ATTENTIONGeneral Illustrated Catalogue (1,250 Pages)  
or any General Particular List Mailed Free to  
Home-side applicantsWM. WHITELEY, LTD.  
UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS  
LONDON, W.

## SELF CURE NO FICTION! NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.

## THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

## THERAPION NO. 1

in a remarkably short time, often a few days only.

Cures diseases of the skin, especially those of

## THERAPION NO. 2

Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, gout, rheumatism, piles, etc., with miraculous rapidity.

## THERAPION NO. 3

Cures all diseases of the skin, especially those of

THERAPION NO. 4

Cures Number One, bad legs, ulcers, gout, rheumatism, piles, etc., with miraculous rapidity.

## THERAPION NO. 5

Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, gout, rheumatism, piles, etc., with miraculous rapidity.

## THERAPION NO. 6

Cures Number One, bad legs, ulcers, gout, rheumatism, piles, etc., with miraculous rapidity.

## THERAPION NO. 7

Cures Number One, bad legs, ulcers, gout, rheumatism, piles, etc., with miraculous rapidity.

## THERAPION NO. 8

Cures Number One, bad legs, ulcers, gout, rheumatism, piles, etc., with miraculous rapidity.

## THERAPION NO. 9

Cures Number One, bad legs, ulcers, gout, rheumatism, piles, etc., with miraculous rapidity.

## THERAPION NO. 10

Cures Number One, bad legs, ulcers, gout, rheumatism, piles, etc., with miraculous rapidity.

## THERAPION NO. 11

Cures Number One, bad legs, ulcers, gout, rheumatism, piles, etc., with miraculous rapidity.

## THERAPION NO. 12

Cures Number One, bad legs, ulcers, gout, rheumatism, piles, etc., with miraculous rapidity.

## THERAPION NO. 13

Cures Number One, bad legs, ulcers, gout, rheumatism, piles, etc., with miraculous rapidity.

## THERAPION NO. 14

Cures Number One, bad legs, ulcers, gout, rheumatism, piles, etc., with miraculous rapidity.

## THERAPION NO. 15

Cures Number One, bad legs, ulcers, gout, rheumatism, piles, etc., with miraculous rapidity.

## THERAPION NO. 16

Cures Number One, bad legs, ulcers, gout, rheumatism, piles, etc., with miraculous rapidity.

## THERAPION NO. 17

Cures Number One, bad legs, ulcers, gout, rheumatism, piles, etc., with miraculous rapidity.

## THERAPION NO. 18

Cures Number One, bad legs, ulcers, gout, rheumatism, piles, etc., with miraculous rapidity.

## THERAPION NO. 19

Cures Number One, bad legs, ulcers, gout, rheumatism, piles, etc., with miraculous rapidity.

## THERAPION NO. 20

Cures Number One, bad legs, ulcers, gout, rheumatism, piles, etc., with miraculous rapidity.

## THERAPION NO. 21

Cures Number One, bad legs, ulcers, gout, rheumatism, piles, etc., with miraculous rapidity.

## THERAPION NO. 22

Cures Number One, bad legs, ulcers, gout, rheumatism, piles, etc., with miraculous rapidity.

## THERAPION NO. 23

Cures Number One, bad legs, ulcers, gout, rheumatism, piles, etc., with miraculous rapidity.

## THERAPION NO. 24

Cures Number One, bad legs, ulcers, gout, rheumatism, piles, etc., with miraculous rapidity.

## THERAPION NO. 25

Cures Number One, bad legs, ulcers, gout, rheumatism, piles, etc., with miraculous rapidity.

## THERAPION NO. 26

Cures Number One, bad legs, ulcers, gout, rheumatism, piles, etc., with miraculous rapidity.

## THERAPION NO. 27

Cures Number One, bad legs, ulcers, gout, rheumatism, piles, etc., with miraculous rapidity.

## THERAPION NO. 28

Cures Number One, bad legs, ulcers, gout, rheumatism, piles, etc., with miraculous rapidity.

## THERAPION NO. 29

Cures Number One, bad legs, ulcers, gout, rheumatism, piles, etc., with miraculous rapidity.

## THERAPION NO. 30

Cures Number One, bad legs, ulcers, gout, rheumatism, piles, etc., with miraculous rapidity.

## THERAPION NO. 31

Cures Number One, bad legs, ulcers, gout, rheumatism, piles, etc., with miraculous rapidity.

## THERAPION NO. 32

Cures Number One, bad legs, ulcers, gout, rheumatism, piles, etc., with miraculous rapidity.

## THERAPION NO. 33

Cures Number One, bad legs, ulcers, gout, rheumatism, piles, etc., with miraculous rapidity.

## THERAPION NO. 34

Cures Number One, bad legs, ulcers, gout, rheumatism, piles, etc., with miraculous rapidity.

## THERAPION NO. 35

Cures Number One, bad legs, ulcers, gout, rheumatism, piles, etc., with miraculous rapidity.

## THERAPION NO. 36

Cures Number One, bad legs, ulcers, gout, rheumatism, piles, etc., with miraculous rapidity.

## THERAPION NO. 37

Cures Number One, bad legs, ulcers, gout, rheumatism, piles, etc., with miraculous rapidity.

## THERAPION NO. 38

Cures Number One, bad legs, ulcers, gout, rheumatism, piles, etc., with miraculous rapidity.

## THERAPION NO. 39

Cures Number One, bad legs, ulcers, gout, rheumatism, piles, etc., with miraculous rapidity.

## THERAPION NO. 40

Cures Number One, bad legs, ulcers, gout, rheumatism, piles, etc., with miraculous rapidity.

## THERAPION NO. 41

Cures Number One, bad legs, ulcers, gout, rheumatism, piles, etc., with miraculous rapidity.

## THERAPION NO. 42

Cures Number One, bad legs, ulcers, gout, rheumatism, piles, etc., with miraculous rapidity.

## THERAPION NO. 43

Cures Number One, bad legs, ulcers, gout, rheumatism, piles, etc., with miraculous rapidity.

## THERAPION NO. 44

Cures Number One, bad legs, ulcers, gout, rheumatism, piles, etc., with miraculous rapidity.

## THERAPION NO. 45

Cures Number One, bad legs, ulcers, gout, rheumatism, piles, etc., with miraculous rapidity.

## THERAPION NO. 46

Cures Number One, bad legs, ulcers, gout, rheumatism, piles, etc., with miraculous rapidity.

## THERAPION NO. 47

Cures Number One, bad legs, ulcers, gout, rheumatism, piles, etc., with miraculous rapidity.

## THERAPION NO. 48

Cures Number One, bad legs, ulcers, gout, rheumatism, piles, etc., with miraculous rapidity.

## THERAPION NO. 49

Cures Number One, bad legs, ulcers, gout, rheumatism, piles, etc., with miraculous rapidity.

## THERAPION NO. 50

Cures Number One, bad legs, ulcers, gout, rheumatism, piles, etc., with miraculous rapidity.

## THERAPION NO. 51

Cures Number One, bad legs, ulcers, gout, rheumatism, piles, etc., with miraculous rapidity.

## THERAPION NO. 52

Cures Number One, bad legs, ulcers, gout, rheumatism, piles, etc., with miraculous rapidity.

## THERAPION NO. 53

Cures Number One, bad legs, ulcers, gout, rheumatism, piles, etc., with miraculous rapidity.

## INTIMATIONS

"Certainty is what a man seeks in everything." The man who buys a Model 10 visible REMINGTON TYPEWRITER BUYS

absolute certainty; a certainty of satisfaction guaranteed by the greatest typewriter makers in the world.

SIEMSEN & CO.,  
SOLE AGENTS

FOR  
HONGKONG, CANTON AND SOUTH CHINA  
AND FORMOSA.



## THE DEAD KING OF CONJURORS.

## LAFAYETTE'S MYSTERIES

## DESCRIBED.

"The Great Lafayette." The title was a self-applied one at the beginning, when the self-styled showman-artist came from America to the Coliseum to entertain Mr. Stoll's audiences with the longest, strongest, and most varied "turn" ever thought out and performed practically by one man—his associates on the stage being assistants of the fetch-and-carry kind. But it was not long—it was not an hour—before, this extraordinary man, once seen, was allowed his own description of himself by a thousand mystified spectators. "He's great," they said to one another, as they filed out of the Coliseum with the smell of his gunpowder in their nostrils, for Lafayette always wisely saved up for the last of his programme his "Overture 1911," with "Apologies to Tschinkowski," descriptive of the invasion of England by the combined nations, and of their ultimate defeat by the British Army led by Lord Roberts.

There was a great deal in it of the firing of guns, which made it a "turn" impossible to follow on the part of anyone desiring freedom of breath. Throughout the various stages of this elaborate "Overture 1911," which was divided into nearly 20 incidents, Lafayette was continually popping to the front in some new disguise or other, and popping off again before you were quite sure you really had seen him. He was everybody in turn and out of it, and nobody for longer than a flash. Finally, he was Lord Roberts, seated upon a graceful white horse of Arab breed, galloping-like in its eloquence of form and action, and with a long sweeping tail. This was the beautiful animal whose blackened body was found beside that of its master on the smouldering stage of the Edinburgh Palace Theatre.

## HIS DOG AND HORSE.

It is thought that Lafayette met his death while endeavouring to pull his frightened horse from the burning building. This is more than likely to have been the case. He was sentimentally fond of animals, and the death of his pet cream-coloured Tennessee hound, Beauty, in Edinburgh last week threw him into a condition of deep melancholy. With that calamity (as it was to him) on his mind, the safety of his favourite horse must have been his one absorbing thought.

His dog, as well as his horse, took part in his entertainment. Beauty made her appearance in the first part of his programme, "A Carnival of Conjuring." Having caught live pigeons in the air, and brought them to his hook from the same mysterious source, Lafayette painted a picture of the dog upon what appeared to be an ordinary bit of canvas in a thin frame; and then, hoh presto! and a wave of the wand, and the "Man of Mystery" caused the actual beast to jump alive from the picture, leaving behind an apparently untouched stretch of canvas. This was called "Reincarnating my Pet, Beauty."

There was a portrait of Beauty painted on the front of his house in Tavistock Square, a fact going to show that his devotion to animals was something of a craze as well as a virtue.

## FROM CLAY TO REALITY.

Lafayette was a clever modeller of clay, and this accomplishment, as well as that of painting, entered into the scheme of his great "entertainment offering" as his "show" was billed in the country of his birth. In the second part of his programme we found him at work on a model of "Leda and the Swan," bringing them into shape with extraordinary rapidity, but by the actual process of the sculptor; and then, in some mysterious fashion, disposing of his work in a flash, and revealing to us astonished eyes a living Leda mounted amid cascades of scintillating waters from the fountain of Iris.

His "mysteries," though they dealt with the appearance and the disappearance of a man or a woman under amazing circumstances, were very different to those of the ordinary illusionist. They were magnificently spectacular, and often given in dramatic form. His last illusion, for instance, was a romance in Oriental setting, wherein a noble young Persian prince rescued a captive maiden from a lion's den which she had preferred to the harem of a terrible pasha. It is called "The Lion's Bride," and its mysteries and quick changes and perplexing dodges were performed by Lafayette amid gorgeous and most elaborate scenery, with slaves, soldiers, guards of the harem, paraphernalia of Oriental high officials, filling the stage as in some play of importance.

It was towards the end of "The Lion's Bride" that the fearful fire broke out, and it was in this that the white horse was used for the last time. It figured in the illusion as the means by which the heroine of poor Lafayette's mystery-sketch made her escape from the lion's den and the Royal harem. And it was by the sword he wore, as Prince Hashim No Bar, a Persian envoy and the deliverer of the captive maiden, that the people connected with the Edinburgh Palace Theatre identified his body when it had been discovered by the firemen.

## THE DOG BEAUTY.

Lafayette's love for his cream-coloured Tennessee hound, "Beauty," amounted almost to a mania. The animal seemed to be his chief thought in life, and its death last Thursday was a terrible blow to him. His fondness for the animal showed expression in a variety of strange ways. He had a collar made for the dog studded with gold plates edged with diamonds, and in each of the plates was engraved a fac-simile of the signature of the proprietor of the hall wherever he played. When these were filled he bought the dog a gold-curbed chain bracelet, and had the initials of other theatre proprietors stamped on the links.

In addition to the medallion of the dog in front of his London house, there was a motto over the doorway declaring "The more I see of man, the more I love my dog." A room in the house was set apart for the animal, and when travelling Lafayette always stipulated at the hotels for a special room and bath for his pet. The last letters which he wrote to his friends told of the great loss.

The dog was to have been buried yesterday at Pierhill Cemetery, Edinburgh, in a special vault which he had constructed there. This was lined with white enamelled tiles, and on the top was a marble slab with the inscription "Dedicated to the memory of my darling Beauty."

The cemetery authorities despaired at the burial of a dog in consecrated ground; but this objection Lafayette met by the declaration that his own ashes would be placed there after cremation, and he proposed to have the dog buried with him—a patriotic prophecy.

The embalmed body of the animal is now lying at the Caledonian Hotel, Edinburgh, where, with his wife, Lafayette was staying. Surrounded by lilies, with its gold bangles upon its left foreleg, the dog lies in state, upon a pillow wherein rests the diamond-studded collar.

£40,000 A YEAR.

A man of uncommon ability, Lafayette was also a man of uncommon tastes and ways. He was a showman in private as well as in public. His house in Tavistock Square was always a

## STRAITS SETTLEMENTS STOCKS AND SHARES.

RUBBER COMPANIES. SINGAPORE, June 1.

Per value each share 21. Calls paid up are:-	Singapore Fraser & Co.'s Prices, May 3	Malayan Companies	Dividends	Par value each share £1. Calls paid up are:-	Malayan Companies	Singapore Fraser & Co.'s Prices, May 3	Dividend
15/- paid	Alor-Pongau ...	... ...	... ...	2/- paid	Malacca Ordinary ...	10.7.6	.....
2/-	Anglo-Johore ...	... ...	10	2/-	Merlimau ...	6/6	.....
2/-	Anglo-Malay ...	1.2.3	100%	2/-	Merton Syndicate ...	10%	10
2/-	Bakap ...	... ...	5%	2/-	Mount Austin ...	1.15.0	.....
2/-	Batu Caves ...	16.0.0	150%	10	North Hummock ...	25%	10
2/-	Batu Kawan ...	... ...	14/-	2/-	Padding Jawa ...	4/3	.....
2/-	Batua Tiga ...	5.0.0	10%	10	Pandan Jchoro ...	2.17.1	325% 10
2/-	Bernam Perak Do. Ordinary ...	... ...	3%	2/-	Pataling ...	2.17.1	10
2/-	Bidor ...	... ...	... ...	2/-	Pelepas (Johore) ...	8/6	124% 10
2/-	Blanda Selangor ...	... ...	... ...	10/-	Penrak ...	10%	10
2/-	Bukit Clog ...	... ...	... ...	10/-	Penrak Est. ...	10/-	10
2/-	Bukit Kajang ...	2.13.9	114%	10	Prye ...	10/-	10
2/-	Bukit Mortajam ...	3/4	... ...	2/-	Ratnaf ...	10/-	10
2/-	Bukit Rajah ...	15.10.0	80%	10	Rembia ...	6.7.6	40% 10
2/-	Bukit Selangor ...	... ...	72%	10	Rim ...	2.17.9	375% 10
2/-	Castilefield ...	6.8.3	72%	10	R. Est. of Krian ...	.....	.....
2/-	Chamak Salak R. and Tin ...	... ...	... ...	15/-	R. of Johore ...	.....	.....
2/-	Chersone ...	4.5	... ...	2/-	Sagga ...	12.10.0	50% 10
2/-	Chervet ...	... ...	... ...	10/-	Seaford ...	6.7.6	40% 10
2/-	Chota Rubber ...	2.5.0	150%	10	Selangor ...	4.8.6	36% 10
2/-	Cicely Ordinary ...	2.5.0	153%	10	Selat Ruber ...	1.17.8pm	.....
2/-	Consol. Malay ...	1.2.6	100%	10	Sempah ...	3.7.0	30% 1
2/-	Damansara ...	6.15.0	75%	10	Sendayan ...	5/1	184% 10
2/-	Dennistown ...	... ...	30%	10	Seremban ...	7/3	74% 10
2/-	Emb. Selangor ...	12/-	90%	10	Serangcong ...	.....	.....
2/-	Enb. Selangor ...	... ...	2/-	15/-	Shelford ...	4.17.6	.....
2/-	Gan Kee R. Est. ...	... ...	... ...	15/-	Singapore Para ...	12/10/1	55% 10
2/-	Garing (Malacca) ...	... ...	... ...	15/-	Singapore Straits (Bortam) ...	5/1	184% 10
2/-	Golconde ...	5.12.6	25%	10	Singgei Bahru ...	4.15.0	.....
2/-	Golden Hope ...	5.16.0	40%	10	Singgei Clog ...	6.10.0	30% 10
2/-	Gula-Kalumpong ...	... ...	6%	10	Singgei Krait ...	.....	.....
2/-	H. and Lowlands ...	5.3.9	50%	10	Singgei Linang ...	.....	.....
2/-	Inch Kenneth ...	14.0.0	25%	10	Singgei Salak ...	.....	.....
2/-	Johore Para ...	... ...	2/-	15/-	Singgei Way ...	.....	.....
2/-	Johore R. Lands ...	... ...	2/-	15/-	Third Mile ...	.....	.....
2/-	Jong-Lander ...	... ...	25%	10	Tromelby ...	10%	10
2/-	Jugra (Ordinary) ...	... ...	25%	10	Utd. Sun Betong ...	.....	.....
2/-	Juru Estates ...	... ...	25%	10	Vall d'Or Est. ...	1.15.7	75% 10
2/-	K'pong Kuantan ...	... ...	25%	10	Vallbrossa ...	.....	.....
2/-	Kauanung "A" Do. ...	4.9	pm	15%	Trust and Finance Companies.	.....	.....
2/-	Kauanung "B" Do. ...	7/3	pm	10	Anglo-Straits R. T. ...	20%	10
2/-	Kupur Para ...	8.6.6	65%	10	Eastern Internat. Trust ...	20%	10
2/-	Kellas ...	... ...	75%	10	Mid-East. Invest. ...	7/2	11
2/-	Kepone ...	... ...	5/-	10	Rubber Plants. Inves. Trust ...	.....	.....
2/-	Killinghall ...	... ...	10/-	10	R. Share Trust ...	.....	.....
2/-	Kinta Kellas ...	87.5	10	10/-	Straits M. & Trust ...	.....	.....
2/-	Klanang ...	... ...	87.5	10	India, Ceylon, Borneo, Java and Sumatra.	.....	.....
2/-	Khar-Kelles ...	... ...	15/-	10	.....	.....	.....
2/-	Kota Tinggi ...	2/9	... ...	10	.....	.....	.....
2/-	Khota Tampan ...	... ...	20%	10	.....	.....	.....
2/-	Krubong ...	7.13.9	75%	10	Anglo-Java ...	.....	.....
2/-	Kuala Klang ...	... ...	5%	10	Asahan (Sumatra) ...	.....	.....
2/-	Kuala Lumpur ...	... ...	17/-	10	Bangawan R. ...	.....	.....
2/-	Kuala Pahit ...	... ...	12/8	10	Baufont ...	.....	.....
2/-	Kuala Selangor ...	13/7	30%	10	Central Sumatra ...	.....	.....
2/-	Landron ...	4.16.3	124%	10	Jaya Amalgam ...	.....	.....
2/-	Ledbury ...	... ...	31.5.0	10	Kimanis ...	.....	.....
2/-	Lendu ...	... ...	21.6	10	Langkong ...	.....	.....
2/-	Lingga ...	2.10.9	150%	10	Manchester ...	.....	.....
2/-	London Asiatic ...	13/-	25%	10	Nirmala (Java) ...	11/-	334% 10
2/-	Lunut Est. ...	... ...	... ...	10/-	Portsmouth ...	.....	.....
2/-	Madley Est. ...	... ...	... ...	10/-	Sumatra Para ...	.....	.....
2/-	Malacca 7/8 Cum. Participating Pref ...	9 15.0	10	Sumatra Props. ...	.....	.....	
2/-		10	00	2/-	United Serdang ...	6.7.6	100% 10
2/-				2/-	Utd. Sumatra ...	8/7	200% 10

## ON SALE.

## THE DIRECTORY &amp; CHRONICLE 1911.

FOR CHINA, JAPAN, COREA, INDO-CHINA, SIAM, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, MALAY STATES, NETHERLANDS INDIA, PHILIPPINES, BORNEO, ETC.

## THE DIRECTORY

covers the whole of

## NAVAL POWER IN THE PACIFIC.

On this subject *United Empire*, the Royal Colonial Institute journal, says:—

The question of the size and character of the Naval force which is to represent the British Empire in the Pacific should certainly engage the Imperial Conference in its most serious debates. The present position is obviously a temporary one, and the agreement reached between the Mother Country, Australia, and New Zealand at the last Congress does not go nearly far enough. While Japan's navy was in embryo the British naval contingent on the old China station was the main factor in the naval situation, but the development of the Japanese navy, by placing for the first time a great fleet in its own home waters, on the Pacific, would in any case have necessitated changes in our plans. The Anglo-Japanese treaty postponed the consideration of our relative positions in the Pacific, and enabled the Home Government to concentrate, practically, her whole naval force on the North Sea, but it cannot be too clearly understood that this was only a postponement and a solution of the problem. With the possible termination of the Anglo-Japanese treaty in 1913, the opening of the Panama Canal, the final development of the Kiel Canal, and the completion of that part of the Naval programme of the Triple Alliance which provides for a Mediterranean fleet of Dreadnoughts, we shall have to face a new world situation, and it is extremely unlikely that we shall be able to protect our world-wide empire by the simple process of hemming in one possible rival. The United States is equally concerned with ourselves in providing for the balance of power in the Pacific, a balance only to be preserved by the prompt readjustment of naval strength, in voting fresh naval bases in that ocean.

## AMBIENTS AND ARMAMENTS.

The last Imperial Conference carried the discussion of the question up to the point of deciding that Australia and New Zealand should co-operate with the Mother Country in different ways, in providing three units—the East Indies, Australia, and China units—to make up a Pacific fleet. Australia's unit is to be the nucleus of a national navy. New Zealand preferring to contribute to the Imperial navy. Unfortunately, there exists in the Mother Country no body specially concerned with Imperial strategy. If such a body existed, and was prepared with a scheme of Imperial defences as a whole, we believe the Australian dominions, at all events, would fall in with it. From the point of view of such a body it is extremely doubtful whether the present distribution of the Pacific fleet would appear to be the best possible, and it is certain that its numbers (as planned) would be condemned as wholly inadequate. The naval power of the British Empire in the Pacific must be of a strength commensurate with our interests and ambitions, and it needs to be based centrally on some pivot point, many people, including the great American naval writer Mahan, incline to the South Indian Ocean (Colombo) as the best base, and would make that the centre of a scheme of defence which would embrace South and East Africa, India, and Australia. Singapore or Port Darwin are also suggested, the latter having great natural advantages. The idea is only in the rough at present, but it is one worthy of careful consideration. The stakes are very high in the game, which must sooner or later be played for the mastery of the Pacific. The White peoples of the Pacific littoral whether it be the American coast, or the islands and sub-continent of Australasia, do not, even yet, realize the peril. That great naval era under which they have pre-empted great spaces of the globe, so far as they have not been able to fill, is now partially withdrawn. The British Navy is greater, better equipped, and more costly than ever before, but it is no longer with its rivals. Nay, wherever, in past ages of conflict it had to meet our rival, it has now many—*the era of unquestioned supremacy is gone for ever*, and with it that easy sense of security in which the favoured children of our dominions have built up their great prosperity. With every intention and desire for peace with the world, we must face facts, and in the Pacific facts take the shape of an eager, ambitious, well-equipped, and over-snowed people in one part, and vast, rich, and fertile countries, sparsely populated and absolutely defenceless, in other parts of the ocean. While Australasia is awakening to these facts, Canada remains blind. She can hardly be blamed, perhaps, when we reflect that the United States is content to leave Alaska and her Pacific littoral generally in a defenceless condition. But that Anglo-Saxon peoples, whose ideal of race-purity raises such a highly controversial question, should do so little towards enabling them to support that ideal, if it be challenged, is a serious menace to the peace of the world, which can only be insured by the wise adjustment of ambitions and armaments.

£400 A YEAR FOR M.P.'S.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE ON WHY THE HOUSE OF LORDS WILL NOT BE PAID.

Replying to various questions in the House of Commons recently, Mr. Lloyd George said the salaries to be paid to Members would be liable to income-tax as earned income. (Laughter and cheers.)

Lord Balcarres (C., Chorley): Does that apply to a Member absent for a part of the Session?

Mr. Lloyd George: I assume that if he obtained leave of absence from the House it would be treated as sick pay. (Laughter.)

Mr. Lansbury (Lab., Bow and Bromley): Seeing that workers have to pay at least a part of the premiums for sick pay, will Members of Parliament be expected to pay premiums?

Mr. Lloyd George: I think the cost of the election will be their contribution. (Laughter.)

Mr. Fell (C., Yarmouth) asked if Members of the House of Lords would be paid.

Mr. Lloyd George: No, sir.

Mr. Fall: Is there any precedent for the Members of one Chamber to paid whilst the Members of the other Chamber are unpaid?

Mr. Lloyd George: I believe the Second Chamber in this country to be without parallel in any other country in the world—(Ministerial cheers and laughter)—and I have no reason to suppose that the problem which faces the man without means who is called upon to take part in politics is one which that House has reached a very acute form. (Laughter.)

Mr. Aquith, replying to Mr. Long (C., Strand), said that after Whitstable a Government resolution would put on the paper with reference to the payment of Members so as to enable the House to have ample opportunity of discussing the question.

## LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s str. *Sindia* left Singapore for this port on the 10th inst., at 8 a.m., and is due here on the 15th inst., at about 9 a.m.

The Austrian Lloyd's str. *Persia* left Singapore for this port on the 10th inst., and is due here on the 15th inst.

The Indo-China str. *Laiyang* left Colombo for the Straits and Longkong on the 7th inst., and is due here about the 23rd inst.

## WEATHER REPORT.

On the 11th at 12.05 p.m.—The barometer has fallen moderately in E. Japan and is little changed in other areas.

Pressure is still in considerable to moderate excess of the normal at all stations. It is highest over the Yangtze valley in the West, and over the Pacific to the Eastward of the Bonins in the East.

Pressure is relatively low over the N.E. part of the Sea of Japan, and over the S.E. part of the China Sea, with a tendency to give way in the Philippines.

Light E. and N.E. winds are indicated over the N. part of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.09 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Hongkong & Neighbourhood...(\*)

Formos Channel ... N.E. winds light to moderate.

South coast of China between ... Same as No. 1.

Hongkong and Lamock ... Same as No. 1.

South coast of China between ... Same as No. 1.

E. and N.E. winds, light; fair sea a whole, but probably some thunder showers.

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Great Northern Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:—

ADDRESS FROM

Katong ... Koloa

Keliongjie ... Onuma

Kwangtung ... Soombain

Kwongtung ... Kwoyutengpong

Massey, Hongkong Hotel ... St. Petersburg

1311, 5288 ... Amoy

J. Nohr ... Manila

2988, 4410 ... Amoy

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Eastern, Australasia & China Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:—

ADDRESS FROM

Arnholz-Stanley, Pacific Mail ... Linne Office

Cyrus Dono ... Chicago

Australia ... Mytho

Doragon-Prince Mahachaker Hanoi ... Manila

Lawtcheen 221, Hollywood ... Batavia

Loko ... Rangoon

Sands ... Macao

Sherin ... Bombay

Tsungsheng ... Namidah

Tsungsheng & Wangtayuen ... Port Darwin

Wosing ... Domby

## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"ARCADI."

FROM LONDON, BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at THEIR RISK in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods and delivery can be obtained as the Goods if it had to meet our rival, it has now many—*the era of unquestioned supremacy is gone for ever*, and with it that easy sense of security in which the favoured children of our dominions have built up their great prosperity. With every intention and desire for peace with the world, we must face facts, and in the Pacific facts take the shape of an eager, ambitious, well-equipped, and over-snowed people in one part, and vast, rich, and fertile countries, sparsely populated and absolutely defenceless, in other parts of the ocean. While Australasia is awakening to these facts, Canada remains blind. She can hardly be blamed, perhaps, when we reflect that the United States is content to leave Alaska and her Pacific littoral generally in a defenceless condition. But that Anglo-Saxon peoples, whose ideal of race-purity raises such a highly controversial question, should do so little towards enabling them to support that ideal, if it be challenged, is a serious menace to the peace of the world, which can only be insured by the wise adjustment of ambitions and armaments.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—

From London, ex s.s. "Marmora."

From Australia ex s.s. "Moolan."

From Calcutta ex s.s. "Somali."

From Persian Gulf, ex s.s. B. I. S. N. and B. P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 13th inst., at 4 p.m., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD and DOUGLAS, at 10 a.m. on MONDAYS and TUESDAYS. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 12th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods must be left in the godowns, where they will be examined on the 12th instant, at 9.30 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

CARLOWITZ & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 7th June, 1911.

£400 A YEAR FOR M.P.'S.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE ON WHY THE HOUSE OF LORDS WILL NOT BE PAID.

Replying to various questions in the House of Commons recently, Mr. Lloyd George said the salaries to be paid to Members would be liable to income-tax as earned income. (Laughter and cheers.)

Lord Balcarres (C., Chorley): Does that apply to a Member absent for a part of the Session?

Mr. Lloyd George: I assume that if he obtained leave of absence from the House it would be treated as sick pay. (Laughter.)

Mr. Lansbury (Lab., Bow and Bromley): Seeing that workers have to pay at least a part of the premiums for sick pay, will Members of Parliament be expected to pay premiums?

Mr. Lloyd George: I think the cost of the election will be their contribution. (Laughter.)

Mr. Fell (C., Yarmouth) asked if Members of the House of Lords would be paid.

Mr. Lloyd George: No, sir.

Mr. Fall: Is there any precedent for the Members of one Chamber to be paid whilst the Members of the other Chamber are unpaid?

Mr. Lloyd George: I believe the Second Chamber in this country to be without parallel in any other country in the world—(Ministerial cheers and laughter)—and I have no reason to suppose that the problem which faces the man without means who is called upon to take part in politics is one which that House has reached a very acute form. (Laughter.)

Mr. Aquith, replying to Mr. Long (C., Strand), said that after Whitstable a Government resolution would put on the paper with reference to the payment of Members so as to enable the House to have ample opportunity of discussing the question.

THE FIFTY YEARS ANGLO-CHINESE CALENDAR

日曆英中年十五

FROM 1ST JANUARY, 1864 TO 31ST DECEMBER

1913, BEING FROM THE 1ST YEAR OF THE

70TH CYCLE TO THE 50TH YEAR OF THE

70TH CYCLE.

PRICE \$2 CASH.

On Sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, or Agents in all the Ports of the Far East.

The Book will be sent by Registered Post (free) to any part of the World unrepresented by Agents on receipt of Money Order.

Hongkong, 6th June, 1911.

ON SALE.

THE FIFTY YEARS

ANGLO-CHINESE CALENDAR

日曆英中年十五

FROM 1ST JANUARY, 1864 TO 31ST DECEMBER

1913, BEING FROM THE 1ST YEAR OF THE

70TH CYCLE TO THE 50TH YEAR OF THE

70TH CYCLE.

PRICE \$2 CASH.

On Sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, or Agents in all the Ports of the Far East.

The Book will be sent by Registered Post (free) to any part of the World unrepresented by Agents on receipt of Money Order.

Hongkong, 6th June, 1911.

HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, MONDAY, JUNE 12TH, 1911.

THE H

## SHIPPING

## ARRIVALS.

ANTONIO, British str., 3,563, Garwood, 11th June—Hankow 6th June, General—Butterfield & Swire.  
ANTHOCHE, British str., 5,792, A. R. Stewart 10th June—Seattle and Kutchinotzu 6th June, General—Butterfield & Swire.  
CARL DUNLOP, German str., 774, C. Ferguson, 9th June—Pakkih str. and Holloway 8th June, General—Johsen & Co.  
CHENAN, British str., 893, Solveson, 10th June—Norway 7th June, Coal—Augard, Thoresen & Co.  
DERWENT, British str., 1,560, J. Jenkins, 10th June—Suzhou 6th June, Rice and General—Chinco.  
HAINAN, British str., 641, J. W. Evans, 11th June—Fuchow, Amoy and Swatow 8th June, General—Douglas, Lapraik & Co.  
HAKATA MARU, Japanese str., 6,161, H. Nomura, 11th June—Kolo 3rd and Moji 6th June, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
HARDING, British ship, 976, C. M. Hardie, 11th June—Bombay 22nd May, Troops.  
KIAN PING, Chinese str., 10th June—Canton.  
JESIEK, British str., 5,115, Robert White, 10th June—New York 16th April, General—A. Weir & Co.  
KWANGH, British str., 1,222, Plunkett Cole, 10th June—Singapore 5th June, General—Butterfield & Swire.  
LOKSANG, British str., 979, G. H. Bowker, 10th June—Chinkiang, 6th June, Groundnuts and Rice—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
MURE, British str., 3,066, Y. A. Thomas, 10th June—Balik Papar 2nd June, Bulk Oil—Augard, Thoresen & Co.  
QUINTA, German str., 987, Schlesinger, 10th June—Bangkok and Swatow 9th June, Rice—Chinese.  
SABINE RUECKEN, Dutch str., 573, D. E. Boeve, 10th June—Loochow 8th June, Balast—Asiatic Petroleum Co.  
SOSHU MARU, Japanese str., 1,119, K. Suka, 9th June—Swatow 8th June, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.  
TAIWAN British str., 1,459, L. Dawson, 10th June—Sydney and Melbourne 17th May, Frozen and General—Patterson & Swire.  
TAINTAU, German str., 1,002, Petersen, 10th June—Bangkok and Swatow 9th June, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.  
UJI Japanese gunboat, 640, 1. Togoshima, 10th June—Canton.

## DEPARTURES

10th June.  
BRAND, Norwegian str., for Canton.  
CHIPSHING, British str., for Canton.  
DELFI, British str., for Europe, &c.  
EMPEROR OF CHINA, British str., for Vancouver.  
KWAHLUNG, Chinese str., for Swatow.  
LOCKHUN, German str., for Swatow.  
SOSHU MARU, Japanese str., for Canton.  
YUNNAN, British str., for Canton.  
ZATIRO, American str., for Manila.  
11th June.  
DAGNY, Norwegian str., for Canton.  
DAIJIN MARU, Japanese str., for Hankow.  
HILD, Norwegian str., for Shanghai.  
JAPAN, British str., for Shanghai.  
KUANG PING, Chinese str., for Chinkiang.  
KOU MARU, Japanese str., for Vladivostock.  
LAETUS, British str., for Swatow.  
LOKSANG, British str., for Canton.  
LUCEBRI, British str., for Palembang.  
NINPO, British str., for Shanghai.  
SHANTUNG, British str., for Hongkong.  
TAIWAN, British str., for Saigon.  
TJAHAN, Dutch str., for Batavia.  
TRIUMPH, German str., for Haiphong.  
WINGSAO, British str., for Hankow.

## VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.  
The P. M. S. S. Co.'s str. *Manchuria* from San Francisco sailed from Yokohama on the 3rd instant en route to Hongkong, and is due to arrive at Hongkong on the 16th instant.  
The T. K. K. str. *Chigo Maru* left San Francisco on the 24th ult., and is due at Hongkong on the 26th instant.  
The P. M. S. S. Co. str. *Mongolia* sailed from San Francisco on the 6th inst. for Hongkong, via Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki and Manila, and is due to arrive at Hongkong on the 7th prox.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.  
The E. & A. str. *Eastern* from Sydney, &c., left Port Darwin on the 8th instant for Hongkong, via Timor and Manila.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.  
The C.P.R. Co.'s str. *Montezuma* arrived at Yokohama at 10 a.m. on the 9th inst., and left again at 3 p.m. same day for Kobe, where she is due to arrive at 6 p.m. on the 10th inst.

The C.P.R. Co.'s str. *Empress of India* left Vancouver, B.C., for Hongkong, (via usual ports of call) on the 1st ultime.

THE GERMAN MAIL.  
The I.G.M. str. *Yorck*, carrying the German Mail with dates from Berlin of the 17th ult., left Singapore on the 9th inst., at 10 a.m., and may be expected here to-day.

The Indo-China str. *Nansung* left Calcutta for the Straits and Hongkong on the 1st inst., and is due here about the 17th inst.

THE MERCHANT STEAMERS.  
The Danish str. *Arabian* left Vladivostock on the 4th inst., and may be expected here to-day.

The N.Y.K. str. *Isobe Maru* (American Line) left Kobe for this port via Moji and Shanghai on the 2nd instant, and is expected here to-day.

The str. *Clementina* left Singapore on the 7th inst. and is due here to-morrow.

The Olof Wijk & Co. str. *Nippon* left Port Said on the 19th ult., and is expected here on the 15th instant.

The O.S.K. str. *Mexico Maru* left Tacoma for this port via Japan and Shanghai on the 15th ult., and may be expected to arrive here on the 15th instant.

The Mogul Line str. *Pathan* left United Kingdom on the 12th March for Hongkong via Straits.

The Mogul Line str. *Sikh* left United Kingdom on the 6th ultime for Hongkong via the Straits.

The O.S.K. str. *Chieno Maru* left Tacoma for this port via Japan and Manila on the 27th ultime, and is due here on or about the 3rd ultime.

The T.K.K. str. *Kiyo Maru* left Callao on the 27th ultime for Hongkong, and is due to arrive on the 1st August.

## VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commanding from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "n," nearest Hongkong "u," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

## SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point

DESTINATION.	VESSEL'S NAME.	FLAG & CO.	BIRTH	CAPTAIN.	FOR FREIGHT APPLIED TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	NILS	Brit. str.	—	E. F. Daldy, R.N.E.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 15th inst.
LONDON, &c., VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL.	ARCADIA	Brit. str.	—	S. Barham	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 24th inst., at Noon.
ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP, &c.	SITHONIA	U.S. str.	k. w.	Ketze	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 26th inst.
ROTTERDAM, & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	BRASILIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Maass	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 9th July.
ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	BRAZILIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Girstonbrui	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 7th Aug.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SLAVONIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Peter	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 8th July.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SPEZIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Fans	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 9th Aug.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	KAWACHI MARU	Jap. str.	k. w.	H. Petersen	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 14th inst., A.M.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	ATSUTA MARU	Jap. str.	k. w.	Wm. Thompson	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 21st inst., at D'light
MARSHALLS, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Kinsale	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 23rd inst.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	T. Yamawaki	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 5th July, at D'light
MARSHALLS, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	DERFFLINGER	Ger. str.	k. w.	F. Prosch	MELCHERS & CO.	On 14th inst., at 5 P.M.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	FERDINAND	Ans. str.	2 m.	B. Cobel	SANDER, WIELER & CO.	On 28th inst., at 2 P.M.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	DACRE CASTLE	Brit. str.	1 m.	W. Davison	SHEWAN, TOME'S & CO.	About 21st inst.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	MONTENA	Brit. str.	2 m.	W. Davison	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 28th inst., at Noon
MARSHALLS, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	EMPEROR OF INDIA	Brit. str.	1 m.	W. Davison	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 1st July, at 6 P.M.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	MEXICO MARU	Jap. str.	—	W. Davison	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 27th inst., at 11 A.M.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SEATTLE MARU	Jap. str.	—	W. Davison	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at 11 A.M.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	INAHA MARU	Jap. str.	—	W. Davison	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 20th inst., at 4 P.M.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	TAMDA MARU	Jap. str.	—	W. Davison	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 18th July, at 4 P.M.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	LUERIC	Brit. str.	—	W. Davison	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 30th inst.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	CHINA	Am. str.	—	W. Davison	PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.	On 16th inst., at 1 P.M.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	MANCHURIA	Jap. str.	—	W. Davison	PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.	On 24th inst., at 1 P.M.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	CHIHO MARU	Nor. str.	1 m.	W. Davison	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 30th inst., at Noon
MARSHALLS, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	HEBEIK IBSEN	Brit. str.	—	W. Davison	PORTLAND & ASIATIC S.S. CO.	On 20th inst., at Noon
MARSHALLS, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	TAIKUAN	Ger. str.	—	W. Davison	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 14th inst., at D'light
MARSHALLS, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	COLENZ	Jap. str.	—	W. Davison	MELCHERS & CO.	On 17th inst., at D'light
MARSHALLS, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	NIKHO MARU	Jap. str.	—	W. Davison	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 7th July, at 4 P.M.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	KUHANO MARU	Brit. str.	—	W. Davison	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 4th Aug., at Noon
MARSHALLS, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	CAMPYSES	Brit. str.	—	W. Davison	PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.	On 15th inst.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	FAUSANG	Brit. str.	—	W. Davison	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	To-day
MARSHALLS, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	KITANO MARU	Jap. str.	—	W. Davison	PORTLAND & ASIATIC S.S. CO.	On 21st inst., at D'light
MARSHALLS, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	PRINZ WALDEMAR	Gen. str.	—	W. Davison	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 23rd inst., at 4 P.M.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	KUHANO MARU	Jap. str.	—	W. Davison	MELCHERS & CO.	On 24th inst., at 4 P.M.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	KUHONG MARU	Brit. str.	—	W. Davison	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 17th inst., at D'light
MARSHALLS, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	TAILOMIAF	Dut. str.	—	W. Davison	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 17th inst., at 4 P.M.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	KWANGSE	Brit. str.	—	W. Davison	PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.	On 17th inst., at 4 P.M.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	CHIPOHNG	Brit. str.	—	W. Davison	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 19th inst.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	CHIPOHNG	Brit. str.	—	W. Davison	PORTLAND & ASIATIC S.S. CO.	On 21st inst., at 4 P.M.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	CHIPOHNG	Brit. str.	—	W. Davison	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 23rd inst., at 4 P.M.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	CHIPOHNG	Brit. str.	—	W. Davison	MELCHERS & CO.	On 24th inst., at 4 P.M.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	CHIPOHNG	Brit. str.	—	W. Davison	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 26th inst., at 4 P.M.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	CHIPOHNG	Brit. str.	—	W. Davison	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 27th inst., at 4 P.M.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	CHIPOHNG	Brit. str.	—	W. Davison	PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.	On 28th inst., at 4 P.M.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	CHIPOHNG	Brit. str.	—	W. Davison	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 29th inst., at 4 P.M.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	CHIPOHNG	Brit. str.	—	W. Davison	PORTLAND & ASIATIC S.S. CO.	On 30th inst., at 4 P.M.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	CHIPOHNG	Brit. str.	—	W. Davison	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 31st inst., at 4 P.M.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	CHIPOHNG	Brit. str.	—	W. Davison	MELCHERS & CO.	On 1st inst., at 4 P.M.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	CHIPOHNG	Brit. str.	—	W. Davison	TOYO KISE	



# TEPLITZ WATER

## THE PEARL OF ALL MINERAL WATERS.

Sole Representative for Hongkong and China:

**HUGO C. A. FROMM**  
HONGKONG, 4, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, TEL. NO. 960.

# SCHWABINGER BEER

## CARL BERNH. MULLER MUNICH.



Sole Representative for Hongkong and China:  
**HUGO C. A. FROMM**,  
HONGKONG, 4, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, TEL. NO. 960.

# Hoehl

## gout américain

Sole Representative for Hongkong and South China  
Hugo C. A. Fromm, Hongkong.

[670-22]

## POST OFFICE NOTICE

Only fully prepaid letters and postcards are transmissible by the SIBERIAN ROUTE to EUROPE.

The York, with the German Mail, left Singapore on Friday, the 9th inst., at 10 a.m., and may be expected here to-morrow at 2:00 p.m.

The *Derflinger*, with the Siberian Mail, is due to arrive here on Wednesday, the 14th inst.

FOR	PER	DATE
Pakhoi and Huiphong	Monday	12th, 8:00 A.M.
Haiphong	Monday	12th, 9:00 A.M.
Kobe and Yokohama	Monday	12th, 11:00 A.M.
Macao	Monday	12th, 1:15 P.M.
Singapore, Panama and Calcutta	Monday	12th, 3:00 P.M.
Swatow and Shanghai	Monday	12th, 3:00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Tuesday	13th, 10:00 A.M.
Koelung, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Tacoma	Tuesday	13th, 10:00 A.M.
Singapore, Penang and Bombay	Tuesday	13th, 11:00 A.M.
Tientin	Tuesday	13th, 11:00 A.M.
Singapore	Tuesday	13th, 11:00 A.M.
Macao	Tuesday	13th, 1:15 P.M.
Chefoo and Newchwang	Tuesday	13th, 3:00 P.M.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Tuesday	13th, 3:00 P.M.
Swatow, Tintau, Weihsien, Chefoo and Tientsin	Tuesday	13th, 3:00 P.M.
Gandakan, Iloilo, Thursday Island, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth, and Fremantle	Tuesday	13th, 3:00 P.M.
Shanghai	Tuesday	13th, 3:00 P.M.
Moji, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Manzanillo and Guaymas (Mexico)	Wednesday	14th, 10:00 A.M.
Europe, &c., India via Tutiocin	Wednesday	14th, 11:00 A.M.
Shanghai	Wednesday	14th, 11:00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Wednesday	14th, 11:00 A.M.
Europe, &c., India via Tutiocin	Wednesday	14th, 11:00 A.M.
Shanghai	Wednesday	14th, 11:00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Wednesday	14th, 11:00 A.M.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KORE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU AND SAN FRANCISCO	China	14th, 11:00 A.M.
SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE	China	14th, 11:00 A.M.
Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu, Salina Cruz, Callao, Iquique, Valparaiso and Coronel	Hongkong Mar.	14th, 11:00 A.M.
Shanghai, Yokohama and Kobe	Persia	14th, 11:00 A.M.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Loongsang	14th, 11:00 A.M.
SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE	China	14th, 11:00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiching	14th, 11:00 A.M.
Europe, &c., India via Tutiocin, (Late Letters 11:00 A.M. to NOON, Extra Postage 10 cents.) Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)	Toukin	14th, 11:00 A.M.
Keelung, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Shimidzu, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.	India Mar.	14th, 11:00 A.M.
Europe, &c., India via Tutiocin, (Late Letters 11:00 A.M. to NOON, Extra Postage 10 cents.) (Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra Postage 10 cents.) (Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.) The Parcel mail will be closed on Friday 23rd, inst., at 5 p.m.)	Acadia	14th, 11:00 A.M.

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KORE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU AND SAN FRANCISCO

SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE

Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu, Salina Cruz, Callao, Iquique, Valparaiso and Coronel

Shanghai, Yokohama and Kobe

Manila, Cebu and Iloilo

SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow

Europe, &c., India via Tutiocin, (Late Letters 11:00 A.M. to NOON, Extra Postage 10 cents.) Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)

Keelung, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Shimidzu, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

Europe, &c., India via Tutiocin, (Late Letters 11:00 A.M. to NOON, Extra Postage 10 cents.) (Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra Postage 10 cents.) (Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.) The Parcel mail will be closed on Friday 23rd, inst., at 5 p.m.)

## COMMERCIAL.

EXCHANGE  
CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

June 10th.

ON LONDON	Telegraphic Transfer	194
	Bank Bills, on demand	194
	Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	194
	Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	194
	Credits, at 4 months' sight	194
	Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	194
ON PARIS		
	Bank Bills, on demand	229
	Credits, at 4 months' sight	233
ON GERMANY		185
ON NEW YORK		444
	Bank Bills, on demand	444
	Credits, at 60 days' sight	458
ON BOLOGNA		135
	Telegraphic Transfer	135
	Bank, on demand	136
ON CALCUTTA		135
	Telegraphic Transfer	135
	Bank, on demand	136
ON SHANGHAI		74
	Bank, at sight	74
	Private, 30 days' sight	75
ON YOKOHAMA		383
ON MANILA		59
ON SINGAPORE		77
ON BATAVIA		108
ON HAFNIA		14 1/2 pm.
ON SAIGON		1
ON BANGKOK		843
ON HONGKONG		10.95
	SOVEREIGN, Bank's Buying Rate	\$10.95
	Gold LIAF	100 fine, per tael
	BAR SILVER	257.00
	per oz.	24.42

SUBSIDARY COINS	per cent
Chinese 20 cents pieces	37.43 discount
Chinese 10 "	7.61 "
Hongkong 20 "	37.28 "
Hongkong 10 "	37.41 "

35]

## THE CIGARETTES OF DISTINCTION

## Bouton Rouge

## and Felucca



A LUXURY TO  
THE MAN  
OF TASTE

IN 50's &amp; 100's

HERMETICALLY SEALED BOXES

AT \$4.20 AND \$2.80

PER 100

FROM ALL TOBACCONISTS.

THE NESTLÉ & ANGLO-SWISS  
CONDENSED MILK CO.

CHAM (SWITZERLAND) AND LONDON.

Another Famous Product of the above  
Company is itsSTERILIZED  
NATURAL MILK.A trial of which will satisfy you of its  
EXCELLENCE.PRICE:  
20 Cents Per Tin.  
\$2.30 Per Doz. Tins.  
\$9.00 Per Case of 4 Doz. Tins.ON SALE AT:  
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.  
KWAN TEE, Queen's Road Central.  
CHEONG TEE, Queen's Road Central.  
MAN YUEN, Queen's Road East.  
NAM YEE, Queen's Road Central.  
MUTUAL STORES, Queen's Road Central.  
HONGKONG CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY,  
11, Caine Road.

52

## Milkmaid

## BRAND

## Milk

GUARANTEED  
FULL CREAM.LARGEST SALE  
IN THE  
WORLD.

TRADE MARK.

MILD  
MELLOW  
MATURE.King George IV  
Liqueur WhiskyThe Distiller Company Ltd.  
Edinburgh

SOLE AGENTS:-

## H. PRICE &amp; CO., LTD.

12, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

HONGKONG.

[388]

TODAY  
3 P.M.—Auction of Crown Land at Kennedy Road, by Public Works Dept.

3 P.M.—Auction of Crown Land at Surveyor District, No. 32, Wong Tai Po, by Public Works Dept.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Saturday, 17th June—Extraordinary General Meeting of Gas, Fenwick & Co., Ltd., at Hongkong Hotel, Noon.

Monday, 19th June—Auction of Crown Land at West of Pokfulam Road, by Public Works Dept. 3 P.M.

Monday, 19th June—Auction of Very Valuable Leased Property at Sales Rooms, by Messrs. Hughes & Hough, 3 P.M.

Saturday, 24th June—Extraordinary General Meeting of the National Bank of China, Ltd., 12.30 P.M.

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, July to December, 1910. With INDEX. Price \$7.50.

On sale at the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS Office.

Hongkong, 28th March, 1911.

## OPIUM.

—:—:—

May 16th.

Quotations are:—

Malwa New ... \$2,250/2,300 per picoul.

Malwa Old ... \$2,320/2,350 "

Malwa V. Old ... \$2,370/2,450 "

Persian fine quality ... \$1,125 "

Persian extra fine ... \$2,125 "

Pataia New ... \$2,315 per picoul.

Pataia Old ... \$2,375 "

Bonares New ... \$2,375 "

Bonares Old ... \$2,325 "

Printed and Published by ALFRED NORMAN KEMP for the Concerned at 104 Des Voeux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong; London Office, 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

With Illustrations, Maps and Plans. Price \$1.75.

On Sale at—  
Hongkong: "DAILY PRESS" Office.  
" Meers, Kelly & Walsh.  
" Meers, Brewster & Co.<